

CALCUTTA HOSPITAL REFORMS.

No. 1160, dated Calcutta, the 19th March 1880.

From—A. J. PAYNE, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General, Bengal,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

IN accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions, I have the honor of submitting some remarks on a letter from Dr. Irving, late Surgeon-General, Bengal, which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 9th instant, and has been circulated in pamphlet form among the native teachers of medicine here.

2. The material points in Dr. Irving's letter are three. He first produces a table of figures to show that on certain days in 1878, at the Campbell Hospital, the quantity of stimulants and dietary extras was too small for the wants of the patients. For this purpose he gives daily numbers of moribund persons, which yield an average of 32, and the daily expenditure of rum and milk, &c.; and he adds—"The above seems to require no remark."

3. Dr. Irving's figures are so obviously incorrect that they might indeed be dismissed without remark. He has found that there were 32 moribund persons in this hospital on each of ten consecutive days. A moribund person, as the term is used here, and by Dr. Irving, means one who dies within 24 hours of admission. Consequently, to maintain a living average of 32 such persons daily, the same number must be admitted daily. The time of year was not the time of greatest sickness, and the number of moribunds then admitted was below, rather than above, the ordinary number. If Dr. Irving's figures were true, the number of moribunds, and of course the number of deaths, in 1878 would have exceeded by some hundreds the total number of cases of all kinds treated in the hospital.

4. Dr. Mackenzie's records show that, as a matter of fact, during the periods stated there were only four persons in the ward who died within 24 hours of admission, and that the total number of deaths in the ward in those ten days was 18, a number which Dr. Irving would magnify into 322, that is the total number of his moribund persons.

5. The manner in which Dr. Irving fell into so strange an error seems to be this: He visited the temporary ward, sometimes called moribund ward, a separate building in which a variety of cases are kept for a time, and into which moribund persons among others are conveyed on admission. He regards all the occupants of this ward as moribund, though the register would have shown him that a large proportion of them recovered. Finding in the books a period during which the consumption of stimulants has been small, he, without further enquiry, compares the daily number of occupants of the temporary ward, calls them all moribund, and believes that he has proved to demonstration the insufficiency of treatment.

6. Dr. Irving's next point is that "medical officers winked at the practice of patients receiving food from outside in order to supplement the Committee's allowance." If Dr. Irving had been in Calcutta in the days of extravagance and waste, he would have known that this practice was not then merely "winked at." When the Government was paying most lavishly, the food given to the sick was so bad that a fund was raised by subscription for the purchase of articles of diet, which were distributed in organized system by ladies visiting the wards. This was but a very few years ago, and has been called to mind by present residents of Calcutta during the late agitation as one of the evils corrected by reform. The practice of introducing food into the wards from outside is a bad one. It means very often that beds are occupied by people who have no right to them. It has almost, if not entirely, ceased in the General Hospital and the Campbell Hospital under the present system.

7. Dr. Irving's third point is taken from a written statement of a medical officer, to the effect that, "after the introduction of the new scale of diets, the patients could with difficulty be prevailed on to remain in hospital, as they said they were starved; but as it was necessary to keep the beds full, trivial cases of persons willing to remain were admitted."

8. I do not know on what principle a medical officer can find it necessary to keep his beds full by admitting persons who do not require them. It

is not the interest of the sick that actuates him. It is against the interest of the State to do so. It cannot be defended on educational grounds, for trivial cases are treated daily in hundreds as out-patients. I have endeavoured to ascertain whether anything has occurred in the Calcutta Hospitals under the new system to which Dr. Irving's statement may be supposed to apply. I append the answers of the several medical officers concerned.

9. Dr. Coates, who managed the Medical College Hospital up to the end of 1878, says that he never heard of a patient leaving the hospital for such a reason as that stated by Dr. Irving, and quotes the testimony of Dr. Partridge on complaints of insufficiency. He adds that, so far from admitting trivial cases, he was forced to remove convalescents as speedily as possible from the wards to make room for applicants severely ill; that the number of European patients he transferred to the General Hospital evoked remonstrance from its Superintendent; that he transferred to the Campbell Hospital no less than 1,625 natives, all so ill that they were conveyed in carts; besides eight or ten daily who were able to walk. These figures are verified by the books of the Campbell Hospital. Dr. Irving upon this obtained what he called a very "salutary order" from Government prohibiting the excessive crowding of the Campbell Hospital.

10. Dr. Smith assumed charge of the College Hospital at the end of 1878. He writes that, shortly after his return, the complaints made by the patients as to the insufficiency of the food were very numerous indeed, and many patients left the hospital, saying they did not get enough to eat. This sudden change must have been confined to the European wards, for I find that in the early months of 1879 more sick natives were transferred from the College to the Campbell Hospital than in the corresponding months of 1878. Dr. Smith again, so far from having his beds filled with trivial cases, has, like his colleagues, labored under the opposite difficulty; and here he makes no distinction of time before and after he changed his scale of diets, so that those who left the hospital with appetites unsatisfied, would seem to have been speedily replaced by others more ill than themselves. The facts mentioned by Dr. Smith in his annual report on 1879 are at variance with the statements now under consideration. He maintains that his wards are always full. There is no variation therefore in the daily number of patients. He, however, says that patients left the wards in 1879 earlier than they would have done, because they did not get enough to eat. If they did so, they would cause more rapid changes in the occupants of beds and add to the numbers treated in the ward. At the same time the average sojourn of patients in the ward would be shortened. The facts reported by Dr. Smith are the reverse of this. The total number treated was less, and the average detention greater in 1879 than in 1878.

It is evident that Dr. Irving has been misled regarding trivial cases. The change of diet, Dr. Smith says, was made with good effect; but still all the money allowed by Government was not used. Even then if people did leave this hospital because their appetites were not satisfied, the fact will not serve Dr. Irving's purpose; for the system which he seems to discredit enabled Dr. Smith to alter his diet scale, and still to save money. Later in the year 1879 Dr. Smith made a strong representation of the pressure put upon him by applicants for admission whom he could not transfer to Sealdah in consequence of overcrowding there.

11. Dr. Jones reports concerning the General Hospital that Dr. Irving's remarks can have no application to anything that has occurred in that institution. Dr. Mackenzie shews that the state of affairs at the Campbell Hospital has been the reverse of that indicated by Dr. Irving. His admissions in 1878 and 1879 greatly exceeded those of ordinary years, and persons resorted to his hospital who would not have gone there before. Dr. Mackenzie produces tables, of which I have given the substance, showing Dr. Irving's figures to be altogether wrong; and he points out the manner in which Dr. Irving failed to ascertain the truth.

12. I cannot understand Dr. Irving's remarks on the composition of the Committee, whose report he did not read, or to his condemnation of the contracts for hospital supplies which he officially sanctioned. An unbiassed person may indeed say that partiality against economy was to be feared, for the

majority of the medical members of the Committee were the Superintendents of the hospitals concerned, who were to work under their own reforms, and if they thought restriction needed, to lay it on themselves alone. The Secretary, on whom fell the duty of collecting information, was selected for the very reason that he had not been in any way associated with old practices or new opinions. Had Dr. Irving been an opponent of past extravagance and waste, I could have understood his prejudice against a Committee composed of officers naturally inclined to a liberal view of their own requirements; but his bias is altogether inconsistent with the attitude he has assumed. Dr. Irving can have given no thought to the composition of the Committee. His words regarding it have the same foundation as his deductions from the report which he did not read, and his conclusion from figures which he did not examine. The words are useful; nevertheless, for the light which, as a confession of a very blind prejudice, they reflect on Dr. Irving's subsequent action.

13. The copy of Dr. Irving's letter which I annex was received from the Campbell Hospital.

Dated Tunbridge Wells, the 7th February 1880.

From—JAS. IRVING, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon-General to the Bengal Government,
To—The Editor of the *Englishman*.

In July last you published some remarks on my Report on the Medical Institutions of Calcutta for the year 1878, to which I stated that I should reply at some future time. The author of the articles appeared to suppose that I had written my report in a spirit of opposition to that of the Committee appointed by Sir Ashley Eden to enquire into Medical Expenditure. But the fact is I never read that report, though I had to read the resolution on it, so that I might ascertain the orders of Government, and these I endeavoured faithfully to carry out. Looking to the constitution of the Committee, I knew that there could not be a fair, impartial and unprejudiced inquiry—an opinion held, I believe, by most medical officers in India, and which I am glad to find is shared by medical men in this country, and which has been maintained by those professional journals in London which have alluded to the subject.

Your articles imply that I had endeavoured to connect great mortality in the Campbell Hospital with the diet scale introduced by Government on the recommendation of its Committee. The same was said in the Government resolution, in a passage regarding which I appealed and showed that I had not done so, and that what I had written had been misunderstood. Very fortunately for me, Sir Stuart Bayley was acting as Lieutenant-Governor when my letter went in, and he was good enough to publish extracts from it, together with his remarks thereon, in a resolution dated 9th August 1879. As a specimen of the spirit in which my observations were received by Sir Ashley Eden, and seeing that Sir Stuart Bayley's resolution does not take up the point, except in very general terms, I shall give a passage from my report and place in juxtaposition Sir Ashley Eden's comment:

WHAT I WROTE.	SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S REMARKS.
<p>After showing that in the Campbell Hospital during 1878, which I characterized as a year of rigid economy, in which the screw had been continuously applied, the mortality was very nearly the same as usual, having been 25·3 per cent as compared with other years when economy had not been so strenuously insisted on. I added—"It thus appears that of all patients admitted into this hospital, one quarter of the number perish, which is a fact to arrest attention, and suggest the question whether this frightful mortality might not be reduced by a more liberal use of generous soups, milk, stimulants, and other kinds of food suitable for the wretched creatures who at present die so freely."</p>	<p>"It is no doubt the case that there are many hundreds of persons in the streets of Calcutta whose health might be improved, and indeed from whom disease might be averted, by 'a liberal use of generous soups, milk, stimulants, and other kinds of food,' and the Lieutenant-Governor knows of no town in the world of which the same might not be said; and he is not aware that any Government in the world has recognized it as a part of its duty to raise taxes for the purpose of averting disease by a system of general liberal diets."</p>

Now, I ask whether this is a fair comment. One might fancy from its terms that I had proposed an indiscriminate distribution of soups, and of rum and milk, to the poor in the streets of Calcutta by the police or other public functionaries under the direction of the Committee. The feeding of the poor in the streets of Calcutta is surely a question apart from the clear duty of Government, which maintains the hospital, to do all that liberality and benevolence suggest for saving the life of patients who enter it. His Honor, it is very evident, only looks at hospitals from a financial point of view; but this, as it seems to me, is one of humanity. My argument was simply that it might be worth while trying whether a more liberal allowance of suitable food than had in any year been tried, or could be obtained for the Committee's rate, might not diminish a mortality so appalling as 25 per cent. For the

worn-out patients who come into hospital in the last stages of disease, soups, or milk and stimulants, are probably the only food they can assimilate; while good milk is very dear in Calcutta, and the patients who would require it very numerous.

In writing my report on the Medical Institutions of Calcutta, as well as all other Bengal reports, I was desirous of not saying anything to disturb the serenity of His Honor's mind, and I wished, if possible, to avoid writing anything that would provoke controversy, seeing that I was so soon to resign a thankless office, which, had any option been given to me, I would not have accepted. I was therefore not a little astonished at the violence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the gentlemen who supported his views in the newspapers. Had I not been most anxious to avoid writing what might lead to a difference of opinion, I could have told truths which would have angered him still more, and which would have showed that I had very good grounds for the mild statement that I ventured to make. One thing I said was, that a single year was not sufficient to test whether the Committee's diet was sufficient. I am about to give no other opinion, but I know this that, when it was first introduced, it seemed to me to be the general impression of most of the medical men of Calcutta that the all-important part of hospital management in the estimation of Government was "rigid economy." In the Campbell Hospital, to which some of the most wretched of the native sick are brought, the rate sanctioned had not been spent in 1878. Sir Ashley Eden and his Committee, in fact, introduced a reign of terror among the medical officers of Bengal, especially the native portion of them, and many were afraid to order stimulants and articles of extra diet, which they had hitherto freely done, and still believed to be necessary for their patients, as I have been told by some of themselves. Below I give a list of stimulants and extras used in the Campbell Hospital during some days of April and May 1878.

DATE.	NUMBER OF		QUANTITY ISSUED OF				
	Cases.	Moribund cases.	Rum.	Milk.	Fowls.	Eggs.	Mutton.
April 1	365	34	4½ oz.	9½ seers.	1	2	8 chittacks.
" 2	372	32	4½ "	11½ "	1	2	6 "
" 3	377	31	4 "	12½ "	1	2	10 "
" 4	381	34	5½ "	13½ "			14 "
" 5	384	36	8½ "	15 "			1 seer.
" 6	385	33	11½ "	16 "			12 chittacks.
" 7	377	28	14½ "	16 "			1 ar. 1 ck.
May 1	342	31	22 "	16½ "			1 " 10 "
" 2	347	31	25 "	13½ "			9 "
" 3	349	33	22 "	12½ "			9 "

The above seems to require no remark.

On one of my first visits to the Campbell Hospital about this time, I was struck by the miserable appearance of the inmates and the small quantities of stimulants and other extras used, and I spoke on this subject. The impression then left on my mind was that the Assistant Surgeons were afraid to order extras, as it tended to increase the cost of diets. I was informed that after my visit the Assistant Surgeons were assembled, and told that they were at liberty to do exactly as they liked in prescribing stimulants and articles of extra diet, but that they would be held personally responsible for quantities used; thus blowing cold and hot at the same time, as one of them remarked. The contract prices at which milk, meat, and other articles were obtained were too low to secure them of the quality that the sick ought to have. Professor Wood analysed several specimens of milk supplied to the Medical College Hospital, and found it to be about half water (milk 56, water 44). If it is said that as Surgeon-General I countersigned all contracts in token of approval, I simply retort that I informed Superintendents of Hospitals to do as they thought best in the matter, they being really most interested, and that I should agree to what they proposed. Had I said anything to show that I was not an advocate for "rigid economy" in the interest of the tax-payers, I should have been put down as "disloyal" (a favourite Bengal term), and should have got into a controversy, for which I had no wish.

Another thing I noticed was that the medical officers winked at the practice of patients, both European and Native, receiving food from outside, in order to supplement the Committee's allowance. This I believe to be entirely contrary to the rules of every well regulated hospital. I have before me a letter from a medical officer, who states that, after the introduction of the new scale of diet, the patients could with difficulty be prevailed on to remain in hospital, as they said they were starved; but as it was necessary to keep the beds full, trivial cases of persons willing to remain were admitted. It was necessary to fill the beds in order to keep up the numbers, seeing that in India the efficiency of a hospital is gauged by the number of admissions. Sir Ashley Eden, however, as we all know, has added another criterion, and a much more important one, viz. the cost of each patient. The filling of empty beds with trivial cases, however, serves another important purpose, viz. that of keeping down the percentage of mortality.

Imagine, if you can, the Physician or Surgeon of a London hospital turning to his clerk and asking whether the number of patients on extras enables him to order a glass of stout for a particular patient without exceeding the rate fixed by the Governors of his

hospital; and on being told that he is up to the mark, having to take a patient who had them off extras, in order to put on a new case which he thinks requires them more urgently; yet this, I have been credibly informed by a medical officer who was present on the occasion, has been known to be done in a hospital in the metropolis of India since the present Lieutenant-Governor took up the hospital question in the interests of the tax-payers of Bengal.

There are many other parts of your articles to which I might allude, but I shall not do so at present, and shall not recur to the subject unless forced to do so. I am, however, quite prepared to go on, as I have abundance of time, and seeing that I have ever acted on my country's motto—*Nemo me impune lacesset*. After your articles appeared, and after Sir A. Eden's attack on me in his resolution, I collected materials to help me to reply. In the above I have not nearly said all I might, and am quite prepared to continue the discussion.

P.S.—I have just seen your article noticing Dr. Ewart's reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's attack on his management of the General Hospital in your issue of the 12th ultimo. What I have written above bears out the truth of all you have therein advanced.

Memo.—The above letter has been sent for insertion in the *Englishman*, but in case it is not accepted, I am anxious that it should be seen by medical officers serving in Bengal, as well as other friends, and therefore forward a copy.

No. 165 Mis., dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1880.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR J. M. COATES, M.D., late Offg. Principal, Medical College,
To—The Surgeon-General, Bengal.

In reply to your office No. 1011 of 10th instant, I have the honor to report that I never once heard of patients leaving the Medical College Hospital on the ground of starvation after the new diets were introduced.

2. In this I am supported by Dr. Partridge, who, when asked by the Committee—Do patients complain of the new diets? answered—"There have been a few complaints as to cooking, but no complaints of insufficiency."

3. As to filling beds with trivial cases, the contrary is the truth. We had to turn out convalescents as soon as capable of moving to admit severer cases urgently requiring treatment.

4. Dr. Jones wrote complaining of this transfer in the case of Europeans, and we sent 1,625 natives to the Campbell Hospital in 1878. These were patients so ill that they had to be carried away in the hospital cart; others, not so ill, walked from our Out Department to the Campbell Hospital, and they, one of the Assistant Surgeons says, numbered eight to ten daily.

5. Dr. Irving finding these transfers too many for the Campbell Hospital beds, obtained what he called "a very salutary order from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the Superintendent to give notice to other hospitals of his inability to receive fresh cases"—*vide* page 11 of Report on Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1878. In consequence of this order only 1,121 patients were transferred in 1879.

6. These are proofs enough that we filled the Medical College Hospital, not with trivial, but with severe cases, which should rather have increased its mortality.

7. Dr. Irving could not have thought of starvation occurring in any of our hospitals when he wrote (*vide* his No. 888BG, letter of 30th July 1879)—"I imagined that I was carrying out the policy of Government (*i.e.* in regard to economy), and being myself responsible that the sick were not injuriously affected, I was not likely to do anything in consequence of which I thought it possible they might suffer." And again—"I never was so surprised in my life than to learn that I am supposed to have insinuated or inferred that the trifling increase of mortality in 1878 was in any way owing to the new diet."

No. 762, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1880.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. B. SMITH, M.D., Principal, Medical College,
To—The Surgeon-General, Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 10th March, regarding a letter from Dr. Irving, published in the *Englishman* of the 9th instant, from which an extract is quoted by you (here given marginally).

"I have before me a letter from a medical officer who states that, after the introduction of the new scale of diet, patients could with difficulty be prevailed on to remain in hospital, as they said they were starved, but as it was necessary to keep the beds full, trivial cases of persons willing to remain were admitted."

2. I am now required to state whether anything has occurred in the Medical College Hospital to which the above passage can be supposed to apply since I resumed charge of the Hospital, and whether I am aware of anything of the kind having occurred during my absence.

3. In reply, I have the honor to report as follows :—

(a)—I know nothing of what happened during my absence in England.

(b)—After my return to this country, the scales of diet which had been proposed by Dr. Coates were in force in the College Hospital.

At that time (*i.e.* shortly after my return) the complaints made by the patients as to the insufficiency of the food supplied to them were very numerous indeed, and many patients then left the hospital because they were dissatisfied, saying they did not get enough to eat.

4. This widespread dissatisfaction led me to consult anxiously with my colleagues on the subject, and we decided to alter the diet scales then in use.

After the alterations now referred to were made, the complaints became much less frequent and clamorous.

5. As to the beds being filled up with trivial cases, such has not been my experience. My chief difficulty has been in the opposite direction, viz. having too many very serious cases to deal with.

No. 352, dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1880.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR J. JONES, M.D., Surgeon Supdt., Presidency General Hospital,
To—The Surgeon-General, Bengal.

In reply to your letter No. 1010, dated 10th instant, I beg to state that the passage you quote cannot apply to anything that has occurred at the General Hospital.

No. 298, dated Sealdah, the 17th March 1880.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. MACKENZIE, M.D., Supdt., Campbell Medical School
and Hospital,
To—The Surgeon-General for Bengal.

WITH reference to your No. 1009 of the 10th instant, I beg to observe that the statement made by Dr. Irving in your letter (paragraph 2) cannot refer to this institution, as we have this hospital always full of serious cases, many of whom have been refused admission into other hospitals, as being in too low and helpless a condition to benefit by treatment. When I came to this hospital in January 1878 as Superintendent, I found that as a rule natives seldom applied directly for admission, and that the wards principally contained persons brought in by the police, or on transfer from other institutions; and that natives had a great aversion to come here, as they were of opinion that they would be sure to die. This state of matters has, however, changed, and now many persons come and demand admission, and even refuse to go to other hospitals when such a suggestion is made to them.

The temporary shed, or as some call it the "Moribund Ward," is a large, well-ventilated wood, mat, and straw building, in which most of the very low cases are kept, so as to be away from the general wards, but more especially from the surgical operation cases, as many of them suffer from sloughing dysenteries, &c. The days that Dr. Irving has noted in his letter this ward contained the number of patients he mentions, and these are what he is pleased to term "moribund cases." The following two tables show in detail the cases in the temporary shed on the days referred to by Dr. Irving, and the time they were in it on the various dates referred to by him. In table A you will observe all the patients remaining in this shed on the 1st April 1878; their names, date of admission, date of death, date of discharge, the disease from which they suffered, the period of residence in hospital, and the places from which they came. Table B gives the same information regarding the second period referred to by Dr. Irving in his letter. From a perusal of these tables, you will observe the favorable results which took place during the period referred to by Dr. Irving. When Dr. Irving visited the hospital and obtained the information which appeared in his letter, I was on leave in England, and was informed by letter by the Deputy Superintendent, who accompanied him through the hospital, that when he visited the temporary shed, that certain patients suffering from sloughing dysentery, &c., asked him to be allowed dhall and curry, and that Dr. Irving replied—I don't think you will get anything more under the present *régimé*. I submit that it would have been wrong to have supplied the diets asked for under the circumstances, and I think you will see from the tables now submitted that we were justified in refusing to give such patients articles which would in their cases have done harm. All the native teachers of this school have, I am informed, received copies of Dr. Irving's letter to the *Englishman*.

A.

List of Patients in the temporary Shed remained, admitted, discharged, died from 1st to 7th April 1878.

APRIL 1ST TO 7TH, 1878.						NAMES.	Date of admission.	Date of death.	Date of discharge.	Disease.	Period of stay in hospital.	Whence received.
6	5	4	3	2	1							
P	P	P	P	P	P	Juggoo Jhummon	15th February 1878	6th April 1878	6th April 1878	Chronic diarrhoea	50	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Bheem	28th	12th	15th April 1878	Dysentery and general anasarca.	40	Police Section B.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Nogain	11th March 1878		24th	Chronic dysentery	44	Ditto D.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Neehoot	12th			Dysentery	36	Ditto B.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Dora	13th		22nd	Fever, intermittent and diarrhoea.	46	Ditto C. Suburba.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Luchmon	13th	20th May 1878		Dysentery	41	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Muddoo	13th	12th April		Chronic dysentery	75	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Lall Behary	19th		6th April 1878	Diarrhoea	29	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Gungaram	21st	30th May 1878		Dysentery	19	Police Section C.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Seerally	21st		1st April 1878	Cancer	70	By transfer.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Aujodhya	21st		8th	General anasarca	12	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Jyee	22nd		28th	Chronic dysentery	17	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Chundy	22nd		9th	General anasarca	38	Police Section B.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Buddho	23rd		12th	Chronic dysentery	19	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Shama Churn	23rd	23rd April 1878		Ditto	22	Medical Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Bundoo	23rd	20th		Cancer	32	By transfer.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Jhucora	23rd		12th April 1878	Chronic dysentery	35	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Buddho	23rd		2nd	Ditto	21	Police Section B.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Kussur	25th		12th	Ditto	11	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Rampaul	25th		1st	E. Spleen	19	Medical Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Mothoor Dams	26th	14th April 1878		Fever, remittent Do. intermittent; E. spleen.	8	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Koylash Chunder	27th		10th April 1878	Cancerumoris	25	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Moheeneo	28th	22nd April 1878		Chronic dysentery	13	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Demaree	28th	1st May		General anasarca	26	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Gowry	28th	14th April		Chronic dysentery	35	Police Section D.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Hurrydass	28th	18th		Ditto	18	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Khun Khun	28th		6th May 1878	Ditto	22	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Joykissen	29th	7th April 1878		Fever, intermittent Do. remittent	40	Mayo Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Noro	30th	2nd		Dysentery	11	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Pika	31st	1st		Do. remittent	4	Police Section L.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Sowbulluck	31st	4th		Dysentery	2	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Baldeo	31st	5th		Chronic dysentery	5	Do.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Prithcepaal	31st	6th		Dysentery	6	Do.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Gobindo Dass	1st April 1878	23rd May		E. spleen and bronchitis.	7	Police Section D.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Tincourse	2nd		13th April 1878	Diarrhoea	53	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Ralgobin	2nd		12th	Dysentery	12	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Woojeer	2nd		13th	Diarrhoea	71	Thana Watsunge.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Akbar	3rd	5th April 1878		Ditto	10	Vol.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Hamid	5th	11th		Fever, remittent	3	Second Medical Ward.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Unknown	5th	7th		Pneumonia	7	Police Section L.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Tara Chand	6th		19th April 1878	Fever, remittent	3	Police Section M.
P	P	P	P	P	P					Diarrhoea	13	Medical College Hospital.

B.

List of Patients in the temporary Shed remained, admitted, discharged, died from 1st to 3rd May 1878.

May 1st to 3rd, 1878.		NAMES.	Date of admission.	Date of death.	Date of discharge.	Disease.	Period of stay in hospital.	Whence received.
2	1							
P	P	Gobind Dass	1st April 1878	23rd May 1878		Diarrhoea	53	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	Luchman	13th March	26th		Dysentery (chronic)	78	Ditto.
P	P	Gungaram	21st	30th		Cancer	71	By transfer.
P	P	Dawry	28th	1st		General anasarca	35	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	Khun Khun	28th		6th May 1878	Dysentery (chronic)	40	Mayo Hospital.
P	P	Ram Dass	7th April	4th May 1878		Diarrhoea	28	Police Section E 16.
P	P	Amoor Ally	10th	1st June		General anasarca	53	Ditto.
P	P	Koylash	14th		8th May 1878	E. spleen and dysentery	25	Vol.
P	P	Kader Ghose	14th		3rd	Dropsy	26	Surgical ward.
P	P	Arjan	14th		3rd	E. spleen and dysentery	20	Vol.
P	P	Woomud Ally	16th		6th	E. spleen and oedema	21	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	Soban	17th	8th May 1878		Dysentery and cancerumoris	22	Police Section D.
P	P	Meradul	17th	6th		P. pulmonalis	20	Vol.
P	P	Chokunram	17th	2nd		Dysentery	10	Police Section G 80.
P	P	Golam Idris	18th		6th May 1878	E. spleen and ulcer	19	Surgical ward.
P	P	Nundoo Hazam	18th		6th	General debility	19	Police Section G, Burrabassar
P	P	Hemath	20th		9th	E. spleen and cancerumoris	20	1st medical ward.
P	P	Poeroo	21st	1st May 1878		E. spleen	11	Vol.
P	P	Rhogobutty	23rd	30th		Chronic dysentery	38	1st medical ward.
P	P	Sham Shait	23rd		1st May 1878	Diarrhoea	9	Vol.
P	P	Bhaddoo	24th	13th June 1878		Fever, intermittent, and diarrhoea.	19	Do.
P	P	Oodoy	24th	4th May		Fever, remittent	11	Police Section O 30.
P	P	Do.	24th		18th May 1878	Do., intermittent	25	Ditto D 30.
P	P	Kalay	26th	14th May 1878		P. pulmonalis	19	Vol.
P	P	Gungaram	28th			Chronic diarrhoea	19	Police Section E 39.
P	P	Mahoo	28th	12th		R. spleen and dysentery	15	Ditto F 16.
P	P	Sitaboo	29th		6th May 1878	Dysentery	8	Vol.
P	P	Bhola	29th	3rd May 1878		Dysentery and ulcer	6	Police Section A 4.
P	P	Ranjan	29th		6th May 1878	Fever, intermittent, and bronchitis.	8	Mayo Hospital.
P	P	Amedally	30th	20th May 1878		Chronic dysentery	22	Vol.
P	P	Anjory	30th	11th		Ditto	12	Do.
P	P	Seerally	1st May	2nd		Diarrhoea	3	Police Section F 80.
P	P	Nihoot	1st	2nd		Ditto	3	Bengal Police M.
P	P	Daby	2nd		13th May 1878	Dysentery	18	Vol.
P	P	Dayen	2nd	6th May 1878		Ditto	5	Medical College Hospital.
P	P	Akbar Ally	2nd		13th May 1878	P. pulmonalis	12	Police Section A.
P	P	Deobary	2nd	25th May 1878		Fever, intermittent, and bronchitis.	24	Vol.
P	P	Gopal	2nd	3rd		Dropsy and diarrhoea	3	Medical College Hospital.

S. C. MACKENZIE, M.D.,

Supdt., Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

RESOLUTION.

MEDICAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 19th August 1879.

READ—

Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th July 1879 on the report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1878.

READ—

Letter No. 888BG, dated the 30th idem, from the Surgeon-General, Bengal, offering the following remarks explanatory of those portions of his report in regard to the restrictions recently imposed upon hospital expenditure, which formed the subject of Sir Ashley Eden's observations :—

"Referring to Bengal Government Resolution on the annual report on the medical institutions of Calcutta, dated 11th instant, I have the honor to say that I desire to make a few remarks on paragraph 7, which I have not seen till this morning, and which, having heard of its purport, I did not at one time think it worth while to notice as I now do in this manner. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor objects to my characterizing the year as one of 'rigid economy,' in which 'the screw was continuously applied for the purpose of reducing expenditure in all possible ways.' In writing thus, I alluded particularly to my own action in endeavouring to curb expenditure in every manner, in the matter of medicines, diet, establishment, &c. I imagined that I was carrying out the policy of Government, and being myself responsible that the sick were not injuriously affected, I was not likely to do anything in consequence of which I thought it possible that they might suffer. But if I did not 'put on the screw' and enforce 'rigid economy,' I do not understand the meaning of these words. In writing an annual report, it was not for me to allude to the policy of the Government, as there is, I understand, a distinct order against doing so.

"I maintain that in saying what I did about the diet rates, all I intended to say was that a single year, and especially the first year, could be no test as to whether the new scale would eventually be approved by experience, and in selecting the Campbell Hospital by way of example, I stated that the death-rate during 1878 'was very nearly the same as usual' (I ought to have said *rather less* than usual, as will be seen hereafter). I never have been more surprised in my life than to learn from the Resolution that I am supposed to have insinuated or inferred that the trifling increase of mortality in 1878 was in any way owing to the new diet. I further maintain that what I have written should not have led any one, used to interpret medical statistics, to think that I did. I have been used to compiling and reading such statistics for many years, and therefore know very well, what I thought most people did, that the experience of any two years is not comparable; so that, if it had been the fact that in the Campbell Hospital in 1878 the mortality had been 20·3, and in 1877 24·8, no one conversant with medical statistics would deem himself justified in inferring that this was owing to the sick getting all the food intended for them, and to the stoppage of peculation, or in any way connected with the new diet scale. Nor would he, from a single year's experience, think of indicating the cause of the reduced mortality with anything like certainty.

"The actual difference between the mortality in 1877 and 1878 is 0·5 in favour of the former, a fraction which is of no account in the comparison of the mortality of two years; but had the other figures which I gave been considered, viz. the rate of mortality of the years 1874-77, it would have been evident that the average yearly mortality of these four previous years was 25·7, and that therefore the mortality of 1878 was 0·4 short of the average of the four previous years. I did not deem it necessary to explain all this, as it seemed to me that anyone who was in the way of looking at figures would see it at once. It would also be seen that the average cost of each diet in the Campbell Hospital from 1874 to 1877 was three annas and seven pies, the rate proposed

by the Committee being three annas and six pies, and the average rate for 1878 two annas and six pies.

"It will thus be seen that my remarks as to the mortality in the Campbell Hospital, and the question of the diet rate, refer not to 1878 only, but also to four years previously."

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive Dr. Irving's assurance that he did not intend his words to convey the meaning which they at first sight appear to bear. The interpretation, however, arose naturally from the collocation of ideas in the paragraph of his report cited in the resolution, and was scarcely avoidable. Dr. Irving, after expressing his doubts if the new scale would suffice, proceeded to remark that this year, in which "the screw was continuously applied," the rate had been strictly kept to—that the mortality, though about the same as in previous years, was terrible—and he inferred that more expensive diets should be provided. It could hardly be doubted that, whatever persons accustomed to medical statistics would conclude from this, to the public it would seem that Dr. Irving connected the high rate of mortality during the year in some way with the new diet scale, and it was therefore necessary to show how incorrect such a conclusion would be.

Dr. Irving also explains that his suggestion as to the possible effect of a more generous diet in the preservation of life referred to patients after they had been admitted into the Campbell Hospital and not before. On this point it is unnecessary for Sir Stuart Bayley to say more than that, in the treatment of the sick, the medical officers of the hospital have the fullest power to order anything they consider necessary for the preservation of life.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 316A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local Accounts), under date the 30th March 1880.

READ—

Memorandum from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 219D., dated the 20th March 1880, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1878-79 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the abstract referred to be forwarded to the Financial Department of this Government for information; also that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several Districts ending 31st March 1880.

DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st July 1879.	TAXES, RATES, AND CASSES.						MISCELLANEOUS.				
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	Cess on houses.	One per cent. road cess.	Motur-pha.	Total.	Tolls.				Rents, salaries, stamps, &c.
								Road tolls.	Ferry tolls (arrears).	Canal tolls.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Burdwan	47,838 6 0	33,278 3 0	4,624 12 7	5 9 0	0 15 0		37,909 8 7					29
Bankura	16,880 13 9	3,768 4 11		72 8 0	34 10 3		3,875 7 2					23
Barthoom	32,122 7 5	9,871 5 0					9,871 5 0					
Midnapore	99,667 9 11	34,114 11 0			523 7 2		34,638 2 2					
Hoochly and Howrah	54,861 7 8	27,894 3 3		125 0 0	17 1 5		27,536 4 8			932 8 0	953 8 0	
24 Pergunnahs	41,654 7 3	27,779 12 9		2 4 0	4 2 3		27,786 3 0	2,867 4 0			2,867 4 0	
Nudda	36,214 10 9	16,425 1 7			11 6 9		16,436 8 4	476 0 0			476 0 0	66
Jessore	18,045 11 2	27,926 5 10			5 11 0		27,930 0 10					
Moorsheadabad	11,753 13 5	19,716 4 8		-34 4 0	23 9 9		19,704 10 5					11
Dinapore	26,186 14 1	31,511 5 10		601 1 0	33 1 0		32,145 7 10					
Rajshahye	1,46,978 12 1	12,364 7 9		15 10 2	0 11 0		12,378 12 11					
Rungpore	16,179 3 7	32,376 10 8			91 7 0		32,468 1 8		3 3 9		3 3 9	223
Borra	29,043 10 4	16,114 14 3		181 4 0	7 12 0		16,303 14 3					
Patna	13,445 14 8	17,178 14 0		277 11 9	7 14 0		17,464 7 9					
Darjeeling	6,982 11 2	8,896 11 11	782 9 9				4,679 8 8					
Julpigoree	5,072 13 8	9,207 4 1		10 4 0			9,217 8 1					573
Dacca	66,224 14 9	13,384 15 1		3 8 0	42 4 1		13,430 11 2					
Furzedpore	49,843 8 1	10,469 5 6			16 12 6		10,486 2 0					
Racke-runge	1,02,690 9 10	27,046 3 5			164 13 11		27,211 1 4					
Tipperah	63,456 7 4	25,121 12 8			1,853 1 4		26,974 14 0					
Mymensingh	41,783 3 0	42,848 3 3		97 12 0	21 4 6		42,967 3 9					
Chittagong	48,400 14 11	21,473 12 10			97 5 9		21,571 2 7			1,329 12 6	1,329 12 6	
Noakhally	56,000 5 8	17,860 14 5			361 13 7		18,222 12 0					
Patna	1,23,980 10 8	25,911 6 3		4 0 0	163 6 3		26,078 12 6					300
Gya	1,72,179 13 4	23,204 9 11	2 13 0		58 14 0		23,266 4 11	110 0 0			110 0 0	
Shahabad	37,278 10 5	31,249 7 7	38 5 7	30 7 2	182 0 0		31,500 4 4			190 9 9	190 9 9	87
Mozufferpore	30,842 14 0	28,221 9 0			20 15 1		28,242 8 1					119
Durbhanga	1,31,334 9 9	33,179 0 8			60 11 0		33,239 11 8	100 0 0			100 0 0	79
Sarun	70,192 13 7	28,185 7 0		247 14 0	1 14 0		28,433 3 0					143
Chumbarun	1,03,319 13 7	17,574 6 10					17,574 6 10					
Monghyr	76,106 12 9	17,801 6 4			4 11 0		17,806 1 4	1,005 0 4			1,005 0 4	
Bhagulpore	1,12,845 15 1	22,360 2 8			24 9 0		22,384 11 8	-210 0 0			-210 0 0	
Purneah	45,901 2 1	17,881 0 7		15 12 0	2 11 10		17,899 8 5					
Maldah	22,468 2 11	8,768 15 8					8,768 15 8					
Cuttack	36,134 10 8	5,691 14 9		11 8 0			5,703 6 9					56
Pooree	8,895 0 1	384 12 10					384 12 10					
Balasore	13,971 8 8	2,403 11 3					2,403 11 3					
Hexaribagh	30,519 1 9	12,364 4 9	7 5 6	18 7 1			12,390 1 4					
Lohardugga	8,431 12 7	8,206 5 11					8,206 5 11					
Manbhoom	11,887 1 1	5,158 1 9	144 11 6	324 1 3			5,626 14 6					157
Total	20,37,390 14 6	7,68,776 7 5	5,600 10 11	2,008 5 5	3,654 0 5	182 0 0	7,80,221 8 2	4,453 4 4	-107 18 3	2,473 14 3	6,823 5 4	2,399
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,636 11 2											
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13,963 10 7				1 6 3		1 6 3					163
65 Singbhoom	4,128 12 2											
Total	20,946 1 11				1 6 3		1 6 3					163
GRAND TOTAL	20,63,239 0 5	7,68,776 7 5	5,600 10 11	2,008 5 5	3,655 5 8	182 0 0	7,80,223 14 5	4,453 4 4	-107 18 3	2,473 14 3	6,823 5 4	2,402

* Includes Rs. 20 amount of imprest with the District Engineer, erroneously shown in the Committee's accounts.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1880.

1 P.T.S.

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS.										
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
143 0 0	61 13 0	232 13 0	4,022 2 9	.....	4,022 2 9	42,755 8 4	90,593 13 4	32,554 4 7	57,037 8 9
.....	391 12 0	391 12 0	.....	.....	.....	4,267 3 11	2,224 1 8	2,224 1 8	14,213 10 6
.....	92 14 0	174 14 0	.....	.....	.....	16,048 2 0	12,008 10 5	2,224 1 7	10,012 8 10
1,512 8 0	1,512 8 0	13,806 11 0	66 11 4	13,807 7 1	50,048 2 0	1,477 11 11	2,224 1 10	2,224 1 10	58,124 0 1
353 12 0	1,006 12 0	2,002 0 0	3,250 3 8	1,253 0 0	5,205 3 8	35,141 8 10	2,224 0 0	4,224 12 3	47,417 4 3
346 5 0	440 0 0	3,272 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	31,498 12 9	70,441 4 0	2,224 11 3	2,224 11 3	13,430 8 9
101 0 0	844 5 9	1,486 5 9	210 13 0	6,542 0 0	6,751 13 0	24,954 11 7	4,224 5 3	4,224 5 3	13,563 1 1
1 8 0	520 7 3	520 13 3	.....	.....	.....	27,901 0 1	4,224 11 3	4,224 11 3	18,778 10 7
68 9 1	1,024 6 4	1,104 7 7	5,810 5 0	.....	5,810 5 0	26,019 7 0	3,224 4 2	3,224 4 2	44,998 11 3
.....	380 7 0	380 7 0	5,800 8 0	.....	5,800 8 0	38,515 6 10	4,224 4 11	4,224 4 11	42,824 14 10
.....	475 9 3	475 9 3	4,762 12 6	120 0 0	4,882 12 6	17,977 2 8	1,224 14 0	1,224 14 0	1,34,294 11 4
292 9 9	402 2 9	1,043 15 3	7,200 8 0	400 0 0	7,600 8 0	41,377 9 5	2,224 13 0	2,224 13 0	31,611 12 11
20 4 1	816 8 0	816 12 1	6,000 8 9	.....	6,000 8 9	23,694 3 1	2,224 13 5	2,224 13 5	13,546 9 1
280 6 7	400 10 0	807 1 1	1,744 10 0	.....	1,744 10 0	23,694 3 1	2,224 1 6	2,224 1 6	7,880 12 3
6 8 0	440 0 0	5,400 8 0	5,400 8 0	.....	5,400 8 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
2 8 0	454 2 2	1,002 2 2	1,002 2 2	.....	1,002 2 2	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
12 0 0	1,512 12 0	1,512 12 0	1,512 12 0	.....	1,512 12 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
170 2 9	3,344 7 7	3,344 7 7	4,813 11 3	880 5 7	4,813 11 3	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	400 2 7	400 2 7	400 2 7	.....	400 2 7	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	1,804 5 0	1,804 5 0	2,084 11 0	20 13 4	2,104 11 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	422 0 0	422 0 0	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	744 5 7	744 5 7	1,400 0 0	.....	1,400 0 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
350 7 6	2,413 8 0	2,413 8 0	2,413 8 0	.....	2,413 8 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
115 10 3	2,414 8 0	2,414 8 0	3,605 0 0	6,882 8 9	10,487 14 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
2,152 13 0	2,414 8 0	2,414 8 0	8,525 0 0	170 0 0	8,695 0 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
632 0 0	1,717 0 0	1,717 0 0	10,000 4 9	.....	10,000 4 9	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
525 15 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
678 13 7	680 10 0	680 10 0	5,300 5 0	.....	5,300 5 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
96 2 6	150 10 0	150 10 0	10,100 8 0	.....	10,100 8 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
0 12 0	800 5 0	800 5 0	23 5 0	362 0 0	392 5 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
631 15 4	444 12 2	444 12 2	13,105 14 3	1,131 11 0	13,237 9 9	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
9 14 0	385 0 0	385 0 0	6,000 12 7	.....	6,000 12 7	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
518 4 8	815 7 9	815 7 9	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
08 8 0	1,224 1 0	1,224 1 0	2,066 11 11	2,102 3 4	5,128 15 3	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
75 2 0	430 0 0	430 0 0	1,348 4 3	200 0 0	1,548 4 3	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	361 3 0	361 3 0	1,000 7 10	.....	1,000 7 10	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	250 0 0	250 0 0	1,08 15 11	1,234 0 0	1,342 15 11	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	430 0 0	430 0 0	4,313 2 9	.....	4,313 2 9	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
.....	306 10 0	306 10 0	.....	.....	.....	11,084 5 4	1,224 3 0	1,224 3 0	4,401 4 9
7,512 8 5	7,005 6 3	38,000 2 0	55,499 1 3	1,08,126 10 1	21,692 6 4	1,81,819 0 5	10,23,539 9 10	30,00,930 8 4	13,08,781 1 1	10,94,106 7 2
4 0 0	10 11 3	107 10 10	677 4 9	.....	677 4 9	677 4 9	1,000 4 3	1,000 4 3	1,529 11 8
.....	10,000 0 0	500 12 3	10,500 12 3	1,008 14 0	.....	1,008 14 0	1,107 13 10	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,064 0 11
4 6 0	10,000 0 0	517 7 6	10,517 7 6	1,080 3 0	.....	1,080 3 0	12,052 0 10	33,300 2 0	1,496 4 3	10,813 14 6
7,516 9 8	17,009 6 3	38,512 9 6	69,103 8 4	1,04,812 13 7	21,692 6 4	1,83,503 3 11	10,35,891 10 8	30,04,230 11 1	13,83,250 5 4	17,10,990 5 9

ROAD FUND.

(Road) Committees for the Fourth Quarter of the Cess year 1878-79,
September 1879.

EXPENDITURE.											
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.					TOLL COLLECTION.			STAGING BUNGALOWS AND ARRALS.			
Clerks.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Printing at private presses.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of road tolls.	Establishment and contingencies of ferry tolls (arrows).	Establishment and contingencies of canal tolls.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies.	Petty construction and repairs.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,200 11 6	385 0 3	244 8 0		1,829 9 9							
292 11 3	94 12 0	49 10 0		435 3 3							
180 0 0	16 0 0	63 4 4		259 4 4							
883 10 11	582 1 8	17 5 0		1,483 1 7							
1,402 0 0	77 2 5	285 10 9		2,764 2 4							
1,116 1 3	204 9 0	112 10 9		1,432 3 0							
194 9 4	212 15 11	818 8 9		1,313 10 0							
721 7 2	174 8 1	116 14 3	193 10 0	1,742 11 10							
553 0 0	172 8 0	2,285 13 3		3,010 11 3							
756 0 0	244 11 0	98 8 3		1,098 9 3							
947 14 6	243 9 0	61 13 9		1,252 12 2							
614 15 11	18 0 0	63 9 0		696 8 11							
783 15 3	240 8 9	327 2 0		1,351 10 0							
412 1 4	76 13 9	290 0 0		787 15 10							
240 0 0	42 0 0	46 11 1		328 11 1							
562 9 0	161 8 0	271 8 10		995 10 7							
571 8 0	126 0 0	177 4 4		874 12 4							
1,426 0 0	841 0 0	467 13 0		2,734 13 0							
1,318 0 0	825 7 5	349 5 0		2,492 12 5							
1,112 0 0	517 3 0	162 8 0	51 2 0	1,842 13 0							
2,400 0 0	2,022 7 9	302 12 0		4,724 9 9							
900 0 3	297 13 5	401 11 2		1,698 9 5							
744 0 0	63 0 0	35 15 9		842 15 9							
1,110 12 3	402 14 2	1,265 11 1		2,777 12 4							
401 3 6	704 13 0	425 0 1		1,530 6 7							
1,260 0 10	1,175 4 4	70 13 3		2,505 8 9							
907 10 9	835 6 0	320 3 0		1,863 9 9							
972 11 0	258 16 8	150 4 0		1,381 14 0							
403 2 7	159 8 11	234 7 1		887 13 7							
1,010 5 2	338 0 11	45 6 0	100 14 0	1,495 0 7							
825 0 0	212 3 9	95 12 10	85 0 0	1,212 9 7							
860 0 0	162 15 3	104 13 0		1,217 12 3							
511 3 3	82 4 10	139 2 0		732 10 1							
788 14 6	240 10 5	101 10 10	38 14 0	1,170 11 11							
480 0 0	47 11 5	122 4 4		649 15 9							
411 0 0	18 0 0	12 6 0	172 12 0	701 2 6							
537 0 0	74 4 0	49 15 0	11 4 0	661 7 0							
402 4 9	36 12 0	21 3 0	97 14 3	556 2 0							
259 0 0	54 1 0	86 10 1		399 11 1							
31,900 3 4	11,092 5 11	11,193 13 7	750 8 3	55,938 15 1	187 0 0	33 0 0	1,283 11 7	1,503 11 7	1,283 11 7	4,000 2 0	6,074 3 4
240 0 0	16 0 0	56 4 0		311 4 0							0 6 0
50 0 0	6 0 0	20 11 8		50 11 8							0 6 0
270 0 0	21 0 0	90 7 9		381 7 9							0 6 0
32,170 3 4	11,718 5 11	11,289 6 4	750 8 3	55,932 0 10	187 0 0	33 0 0	1,283 11 7	1,503 11 7	1,283 11 7	4,000 2 0	6,074 3 4

DITURE.

PUBLIC WORKS.										EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.					
Miscellaneous.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Contribution to provincial services.	Advances.	Deposits.	Total.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
.....	4,535 13 4	17,002 14 3	2,401 13 0	263 14 0	26,084 7 11	.....	5,151 11 0	.....	5,151 11 0	32,636 4 7			
.....	112 9 6	3,001 6 3	786 6 3	.....	4,600 6 0	.....	433 0 0	480 0 0	913 0 0	5,440 7 2			
.....	6,025 15 9	18,071 4 6	1,463 9 0	.....	24,064 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,226 1 7	
.....	53,416 3 11	44,560 3 8	6,277 3 11	177 12 0	104,826 10 0	.....	7,118 4 3	289 0 0	7,407 4 3	93,291 11 10				
98 12 0	12,789 14 9	72,000 7 3	4,552 5 9	124 2 0	89,366 14 3	.....	.....	773 12 0	773 12 0	42,582 13 3			
.....	2,700 7 0	40,700 18 9	5,400 6 0	104 15 0	57,012 10 3	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	69,592 11 3			
.....	4,174 7 9	26,842 8 6	4,080 11 0	.....	35,097 12 0	.....	301 4 3	125 0 0	426 8 3	47,866 3 3			
.....	21,742 2 8	6,000 16 10	4,000 1 7	21 2 11	31,745 6 7	.....	44 14 3	.....	44 14 3	35,180 0 8			
.....	584 12 8	29,470 10 10	2,446 3 11	340 8 3	32,824 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,318 9 2	
.....	8,578 7 0	6,501 8 2	2,527 14 3	244 15 0	17,847 13 7	.....	91 4 0	.....	91 4 0	20,872 6 1			
.....	7,700 18 10	18,003 14 0	3,142 1 8	390 11 0	29,046 7 4	.....	3,662 8 0	60 0 0	3,722 8 0	30,621 3 1				
.....	14,130 1 0	4,329 5 11	5,885 1 0	66 10 3	27,402 0 2	.....	406 8 7	254 12 9	660 0 0	30,253 6 11				
.....	2,340 13 0	8,002 5 8	2,002 3 11	690 15 6	13,038 6 1	.....	6,791 1 6	.....	6,791 1 6	21,125 0 6			
.....	11,097 14 4	3,883 16 6	2,786 14 1	10 2 0	18,423 13 11	.....	397 0 0	.....	397 0 0	20,205 8 8			
.....	1,401 16 0	2,23 15 11	685 6 3	182 0 0	4,400 6 1	.....	7,874 6 0	.....	7,874 6 0	18,244 11 0			
.....	7,091 12 10	1,257 2 9	1,392 8 6	482 11 6	10,223 14 3	.....	776 5 0	.....	776 5 0	12,655 14 3			
.....	9,775 10 10	17,388 10 2	3,444 13 6	232 14 9	31,006 1 3	.....	11,445 0 8	3,732 0 0	15,177 0 8	47,374 11 10				
.....	17,812 5 3	14,583 12 8	2,691 1 2	482 11 6	36,568 14 7	1,200 0 0	4,181 0 0	406 11 6	4,587 11 6	43,651 4 5					
.....	23,707 10 10	16,548 10 9	5,471 13 4	55 5 0	45,673 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,498 5 5	
.....	17,810 15 0	10,004 1 6	4,127 5 4	398 14 3	32,400 4 7	.....	.....	790 9 0	790 9 0	35,105 1 7			
.....	22,070 1 9	21,007 10 3	5,340 2 9	200 8 0	48,640 6 9	.....	1,000 0 0	264 13 4	1,264 13 4	62,244 1 1				
.....	277 7 11	6,224 8 0	1,091 11 10	.....	10,407 11 9	.....	5,240 9 0	.....	5,240 9 0	21,432 11 10		
.....	1,000 7 3	3,755 7 0	1,702 12 9	1 0 0	6,458 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,494 4 4	
.....	15,028 8 1	4,071 10 0	4,541 0 3	304 1 0	24,544 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,317 4 1	
.....	46,033 11 1	34,084 14 8	4,109 10 8	597 8 6	84,820 13 9	.....	1,000 10 0	18 9 9	2,141 10 0	91,319 3 9				
.....	28,028 3 4	10,770 8 2	5,065 0 0	971 6 7	44,843 12 1	.....	0,213 6 4	.....	6,213 6 4	57,278 6 6			
.....	28,135 1 10	23,100 10 11	7,107 0 0	2,230 8 4	58,542 5 1	.....	7,015 2 3	737 0 0	7,752 2 3	71,239 13 1				
.....	1,092 18 3	28,080 7 4	5,003 0 3	270 0 0	34,360 4 10	.....	2,608 7 3	.....	2,608 7 3	35,162 7 16			
.....	36,040 13 3	18,000 11 10	6,258 4 3	392 14 0	61,017 11 8	.....	1,508 11 0	.....	1,508 11 0	66,598 10 6			
.....	9,042 12 0	11,444 3 8	4,886 8 0	.....	26,372 8 8	.....	7,473 14 7	.....	7,473 14 7	33,744 4 10		
.....	6,255 7 8	10,180 8 10	4,448 9 10	51 13 9	20,945 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,490 8 8	
.....	2,559 8 7	42,682 14 1	4,845 0 9	141 6 0	50,108 14 2	.....	2,458 10 4	175 0 0	2,633 10 4	53,067 3 1				
.....	23,141 3 9	14,423 15 11	8,008 14 0	333 5 3	45,967 5 11	.....	1,320 4 6	33 0 0	1,353 4 6	43,840 1 8				
.....	2,120 1 0	2,894 7 3	1,053 11 11	9 15 3	6,967 3 3	.....	541 0 0	.....	541 0 0	7,051 15 6			
.....	6,987 15 0	10,407 9 7	2,186 14 5	105 13 6	20,031 4 6	.....	.....	67 2 6	807 5 4	22,033 11 9			
.....	734 1 7	2,079 0 9	929 6 8	.....	4,742 8 4	.....	.....	102 4 0	432 12 0	5,896 8 3		
.....	2,425 12 3	6,041 18 5	600 0 0	3 12 0	9,514 7 8	.....	4,857 8 10	.....	4,857 8 10	15,896 3 0			
.....	804 0 0	6,702 19 6	1,053 11 6	150 3 0	8,600 10 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	9,514 13 6			
.....	1,900 0 3	4,887 10 6	1,403 0 3	.....	8,190 1 0	.....	6,000 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0	14,688 3 6		
.....	6,400 6 10	4,173 6 0	1,740 3 0	1 10 0	12,423 9 4	.....	508 9 0	.....	508 9 6	15,331 13 11			
98 7 0	4,22,346 6 10	6,14,951 3 10	1,38,538 0 9	9,428 4 4	11,05,141 15 9	1,200 0 0	98,007 0 3	8,527 12 1	1,07,194 12 4	13,08,764 1 1					
.....	1,050 3 0	700 10 2	186 0 0	.....	1,936 12 3	.....	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	1,990 4 3		
.....	1,019 8 2	9,001 6 9	249 8 0	7 8 0	11,777 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 9 6	
.....	719 0 3	1,230 7 3	391 13 3	15 6 0	2,340 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,406 5 6	
.....	2,281 10 6	11,428 8 3	1,327 5 3	22 14 6	16,064 6 6	.....	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	16,096 6 3			
98 7 0	4,26,084 1 4	6,26,285 13 1	1,30,065 6 0	9,451 3 10	12,11,206 8 3	1,200 0 0	98,707 0 3	8,527 12 1	1,07,234 12 4	13,63,240 5 4					

Quarter ending 30th June 1879 under balance of advances: hence the difference in the grand total.

I. P. WESTMORLAND, MAJOR, R.E.,

Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

Comparative Statement showing the Balance of Cash in Treasury at the close of the 4th Quarter of the cess year 1878-79, ending 30th September 1879, as per District Road Fund Cash-book, Treasury Officers' Certificates, and Accountant-General, Bengal's Statement.

CASH IN TREASURY.										
DISTRICTS	As per District Road Fund Cash-book.			As per Treasury Officers' Certificate.			As per Accountant-General, Bengal's Statement.			REMARKS
	A			B			C			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Burdwan	59,725	13	8	59,725	13	8	59,725	13	8	
Bankura	14,213	10	5	14,213	10	5	14,213	10	5	
Beerbhoom	17,116	6	10	17,116	6	10	17,116	6	10	
Midnapore	82,416	11	4	82,416	11	4	82,416	11	4	
5 Hooghly and Howrah	47,339	4	3	47,339	4	3	47,339	4	3	
24 Pargunnahs	15,214	4	9	15,214	4	9	15,214	4	9	
Nuddea	25,776	3	1	25,776	3	1	25,776	3	1	
Jessore	12,272	6	0	12,272	6	0	12,272	6	0	
Moorshedabad	6,404	8	11	6,404	8	11	6,404	8	11	
10 Dinagpore	45,410	14	10	45,410	14	10	45,410	14	10	
Rajshahye	1,34,654	7	2	1,34,654	7	2	1,34,654	7	2	
Rangpore	26,270	9	11	26,270	9	11	26,270	9	11	
Bogra	37,377	0	10	37,377	0	10	37,377	0	10	
Pubna	17,334	9	10	17,334	9	10	17,334	9	10	
15 Darjeeling	7,980	12	3	7,980	12	3	7,980	12	3	
Jalpigoree	6,543	2	6	6,543	2	6	6,543	2	6	
Dacca	49,117	12	1	49,117	12	1	49,117	12	1	
Farrakpore	24,285	12	11	24,285	12	11	24,285	12	11	
Backergunge	98,492	9	5	98,492	9	5	98,492	9	5	
20 Tipperah	56,846	2	8	56,846	2	8	56,846	2	8	
Mymensingh	37,908	14	3	37,908	14	3	37,908	14	3	
Chittagong	29,719	14	2	29,719	14	2	29,719	14	2	
Noakholly	64,763	2	11	64,763	2	11	64,763	2	11	
Patna	1,37,412	6	0	1,37,412	6	0	1,37,412	6	0	
25 Gya	1,08,361	8	6	1,08,361	8	6	1,08,361	8	6	
Shahabad	38,576	1	0	38,576	1	0	38,576	1	0	
Mozufferpore	2,684	11	2	2,684	11	2	2,684	11	2	
Darbhanga	1,30,995	12	5	1,30,995	12	5	1,30,995	12	5	
Saran	67,069	1	4	67,069	1	4	67,069	1	4	
30 Champaran	1,04,258	12	5	1,04,258	12	5	1,04,258	12	5	
Monghyr	77,537	15	8	77,537	15	8	77,537	15	8	
Bhagnipore	1,09,183	1	3	1,09,183	1	3	1,09,183	1	3	
Purneah	33,608	7	8	33,608	7	8	33,608	7	8	
Madhubani	24,365	11	4	24,365	11	4	24,365	11	4	
35 Coochab	27,400	7	3	27,400	7	3	27,400	7	3	
Faridkot	5,082	9	3	5,082	9	3	5,082	9	3	
Bahawalpur	858	0	11	858	0	11	858	0	11	
Hazratnagi	40,069	10	6	40,069	10	6	40,069	10	6	
Lehrnagar	7,960	14	2	7,960	14	2	7,960	14	2	
40 Maunabong	4,645	15	11	4,645	15	11	4,645	15	11	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	204	14	11	204	14	11	204	14	11	
Bontha Pargunnahs	3,057	0	11	3,057	0	11	3,057	0	11	
43 Singbhum	12,229	1	11	12,229	1	11	12,229	1	11	
Total	19,08,321	5	6	19,08,321	5	6	19,08,321	5	6	

NOTE.—Not difference between totals of A and B, Rs. N

Date of B and C, Rs. 11.7.20-10.10

The cause of this difference was explained by the Accountant-General Bengal in his statement of balances. Steps have already been taken by that officer towards the reconciliation of the discrepancies in the several districts.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

FIGURES IN HINDI AS COMPILED BY—

NAME OF WARE	1st week of April 1879.	1st week of May 1879.	1st week of June 1879.	1st week of July 1879.	1st week of Aug 1879.	1st week of Sept 1879.	1st week of Oct 1879.	1st week of Nov 1879.	1st week of Dec 1879.	1st week of Jan 1880.	1st week of Feb 1880.	1st week of Mar 1880.	1st week of April 1880.
Baharhats	5,776	3,104	3,506	2,508	6,574	5,955	4,339	1,250	2,756	11,361	2,540	1,498	680
Chandpur	2,708	19,214	25,522	39,377	42,001	27,297	37,113	10,500	26,118	10,390	79,031	7,422	48,225
Chandpur, Gubbah, Gumbah, Bhatman, and Gumbah	4,000	5,000	3,215	12,738	4,948	12,483	91,128	39,083	8,112	38,977	1,17,535	85,354	25,726
Palahat, Palah, and Jangraha	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Talaganga, Gumbah, Kaddapure, and Mordhapura	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
21 Bazar Bazar (estimated)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other small shops, 2,129 in number (estimated)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Baharhats, Bhatman, and Chandpur	40,000	65,700	70,000	61,476	51,312	84,016	77,354	65,326	24,700	97,419	30,214	27,900	28,157
Total	18,477	14,550	16,515	15,917	16,410	13,750	17,483	16,053	13,047	13,551	16,101	17,040	19,468
On Railway premises both sides the river.	5,776	3,104	3,506	2,508	6,574	5,955	4,339	1,250	2,756	11,361	2,540	1,498	680
On boats unloaded as by Canal returns	2,708	19,214	25,522	39,377	42,001	27,297	37,113	10,500	26,118	10,390	79,031	7,422	48,225
Grand Total of Stocks	19,347	16,673	16,888	16,333	16,985	14,150	18,103	16,483	18,477	18,002	18,002	18,477	20,173
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	9 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	3 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	3 lakhs.	4 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	8 lakhs.	9 lakhs.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th April 1880.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of January 1880.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in mds.)													
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bardwan	81,480	4,569	86,049		53	1,030	85,418	2,230			30		29			100
Bierbhoom	1,23,058		1,23,058				1,23,058		290	254			78			1,237
Midnapore	75,883	56,048	1,31,931				1,31,931	4,385	680,301	21,873			551			1,100
Hooghly	61,582	10,000	71,582	2,020	6,423	1,342	77,347	60,746	165,353	38	4,052	1,740	4	637		38,185
24-Pergunnahs	6,63,914	54,452	7,18,366	70	6,606		6,64,024	38,086	2,405	3,907	780	128	285	10,477		15,775
Nuddia	1,767		1,767	1,002	30,100	1,705	43,574	9,981						404		22,975
Jessore	26,114	400	26,514		1,030		27,414	4,803								
Moorshedabad	1,45,055		1,45,055	2,100	3,801		1,51,002	2,001		208	1,100		401			
Dinapore	1,222		1,222				1,222	14,920	934,530							
Rajshahye	844		844		126		970	28,105	75							
Runkpore	222		222				222	69,300	39,473							
Borra	950		950				950	203	305							
Patna				6,120			6,120	1,180	240,950		607		3			
Jalpaigore								19,580	21,148			3,765				
Dacca	1,006		1,006		957		19,025	2,67,558	350		32					
Purroodpore	1,188	125	1,313	50	10,362		10,600	105,534	100	634	941	2				
Rackergunre	7,34,163	450	7,34,613				7,34,613									
Mymensingh	365		365		200		565	52,025								
Tippurah	5,120		5,120				5,120									
Chittagong	462		462				462				771					
Noakhali	10,737	100	10,837				10,837									
Total of Bengal	19,56,880	1,26,602	20,83,482	11,510	68,705	4,080	21,10,742	9,61,010	2,097,000	26,014	8,450	4,718	2,206	1,408	11,530	79,873
BEHAR.																
Patna	25		25	57,512	43,388	12,005	1,12,000			68,373	4,260				400	1,157
Shahabad				3,488	1,831	800	5,600			708		1			82	24,527
Meerutpore	4		4			1,181	1,185			4,550	2,200					
Dumraung	8		8			757	765			32,304	13,035					
Saran				19,767	7,615	1,241	28,623			7,378	1,891		2,000			
Monghyr	22		22	8,753	32,000		41,753			4,205	3,570					
Rangpore	11,247		11,247	26,450	3,600	5,530	46,854			2,741	8,782					
Purneah				4,020	105	400	4,525			1,825	6,208					
Malah	200		200	4,046	738	207	5,041	15,002		84	780					
Sonthal Pergunnahs	9,706		9,706	1,813	6,813	2,084	18,606			7,224	2,698					
Total of Behar	20,462		20,462	1,27,354	90,660	23,807	2,68,792	15,002		1,10,180	43,504	1	2,000		491	25,304
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	345	82	427				390	476		5						
Balsore	16,008	34,973	50,981			4	37,908	497	1,730							
Total of Orissa	16,353	35,055	51,408			4	38,207	973	1,730	5						
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazaribagh	253		253		1,704	254	2,201				3	6				
Manbloom	6,034		6,034		21	255	6,320						7			
Total of Chota Nagpore	6,287		6,287		1,815	510	8,621				3	6		7		
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	20,00,483	1,60,657	21,61,140	1,35,864	1,07,210	28,416	24,35,422	9,76,994	2,099,740	1,40,999	51,933	4,727	4,246	1,500	12,037	1,04,684
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam				180			180	3,651	550		52,410			70		
North-Western Provinces				47,008	5,715	4,404	57,127			19,951	30,180	181	1,44,014	7	4,023	687
Punjab				7,139	5,016	2,984	15,139				768	1,303	39,491			
Central Provinces										251			61			
Kaportans States													2,834			
Bombay											210		2,117		520	
Madras	52		52				52						1,607	6	929	1
British Burmah	18		18			180	198						1,045			
Other places	3	1	4	251	4,454	200	4,905		5,000	202		171	3,912	101	2,973	3,510
Grand total of imports in Jan. 1879	24,03,849	1,77,042	25,74,891	1,41,927	2,25,830	65,013	30,09,274	9,18,976	2,048,476	1,37,105	61,280	43,429	1,55,823	1,049	23,634	59,134

* One mound of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1880 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—															
Bombay	8,17,345	65	3,17,690	—	6,302		3,22,392		575,918			29		52	930
Madras	6,401		5,651	5,693	11,070		22,724		73,950	1		1,361		217	200
Other ports in Madras					1,676	50	1,726		201,000		18	2		1	800
British Burmah	200		200	2,476	1,945	23	4,743	670	1,602,400	12		11	87	11	601
Other Indian ports	22		22		157	8	182		174,300				19	8	672
Pondicherry				75			75		20,000						303
Total of interport trade	3,23,130	65	3,23,175	8,143	20,650	76	3,52,040	670	2,460,168	13	18	1,302	100	200	3,274
To Foreign Ports—															
United Kingdom	1,97,247		1,97,247	1,30,401	1		3,07,640	6,52,607	124,600	78,070	4,010	52,437	41,107	457	
Other foreign ports	6,50,025		6,50,025	4,373	47,354	16,013	7,04,665	2,52,130	4,028,338	76,255	91	218	40,370	1,034	
Total of foreign trade	8,54,172		8,54,172	1,34,774	47,355	16,013	10,32,305	8,84,737	4,752,938	1,54,325	4,110	52,655	81,477	1,491	1,524
Grand total of exports in Jan. 1880	11,57,302	65	11,57,344	1,42,916	68,005	16,089	13,84,854	8,85,384	7,239,091	1,54,347	4,128	54,067	89,684	1,750	4,798
Exports in Jan. 1879	16,07,223	6,390	16,10,597	10,523	64,808	22,704	16,17,692	8,00,167	8,673,699	2,00,247	37,440	43,902	60,150	2,052	5,908

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of January 1880.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and Other food-grains.		Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	15,66,160	1,35,687	95,929	64,354	14,449	5,12,242	1,77,089	82,974	50,132	456	19,944	569	5,040	40,784
" river steamers ...	288	...	130	...	...	1,24,000	...	...	...	50,598	...	74	...	...
" rail { East Indian ...	3,42,777	...	91,255	73,714	19,808	...	...	81,125	31,641	1,179	2,17,972	602	792	21,431
" rail { Eastern Bengal ...	14,740	...	6,663	39,636	808	3,00,051	...	2,315	1,031	5,878	...	379	...	15,645
" road ...	71,781	12,873	76	6,634	...	38,136	17,775	54	124	...	192	4	9,614	12,983
" sea ...	14,830	12,148	...	...	184	978	7,650	5	24	982	4,369	134	4,321	1
Grand total of Imports { 1880 ...	20,00,556	1,60,658	1,94,052	1,84,338	35,944	9,80,545	2,106,190	1,66,603	83,127	58,767	2,39,437	1,749	20,471	1,04,994
in January ... { 1879 ...	24,69,840	1,77,942	1,41,927	2,25,850	65,613	9,18,976	2,918,470	1,37,105	81,380	48,429	1,55,323	1,049	23,534	59,134

The following Statement shows the Quantities, Values, and Numbers of the principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of January 1880.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	5,47,334	1,110	36,065	58,675	Hazaribagh	61,430	18	3,554	2,910
Bankura	600				Manbhum	45,510	238	4,576	3,945
Beerbhoom	52,400	347	0,773	57,985	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,10,720	276	5,124	10,035
Midnapore	13,300	1,114	992	20,068	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	57,71,552	15,266	7,94,907	983,353
Hoochly	46,136	1,244	3,001	46,852					
24-Pargunnahs	2,05,945	703	10,136	147,005					
Nuddea	3,98,617	2,375	18,616	7,900					
Jessore	13,380	242	2,869	2,400					
Moorebhad	1,22,160	82	13,349	71,010					
Dumakepore	75,520	77	1,024						
Dinapore	2,13,600	28	1,624						
Rajshahye	1,29,491	90	14,970						
Rungpore	48,160	20	1,500						
Bogra	2,31,760	540	65,440	1,000	Assam	2,59,418	254	29,475	
Pubna	1,17,020	155	8,431		North-Western Provinces	29,91,440	3,092	9,085	336,285
Jalpigore	7,39,726	1,403	49,197	250	Punjab	1,55,730	1,915		109,585
Dacca	2,30,800	1,223	35,108		Central Provinces	...	354		64,235
Furzedpore	80,080	200	22,541	200	Rajputana States	1,00,710	91		7,780
Backergunge	1,506	117	24,225		Bombay	...	58		574,298
Mymensing	100	150	1,475		Madras	...	1,083		275,800
Tipperah	1,38,027	84		78,200	British Burmah	1,94,275	603	1	1,432,420
Chittagong	12,500	236	6,390		Pondicherry	...			26,000
Noakholly					Other places	1,08,947	20	8,888	4,702,931
Total of Bengal	32,46,262	12,141	3,44,789	502,654	Grand total of Exports, 1880 in January	1,11,83,127	22,759	6,33,450	8,533,001
						1,15,32,919	18,305	4,89,506	7,351,930
BEHAR.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of January 1880 was as follows:—				
Patna	9,18,240	165	1,29,451	143,510	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Shahabad	2,83,600	90	23,075	22,205	From Foreign Ports—				
Muzafferpore	2,45,040		8,077	12,935	United Kingdom	72,37,930	8,512	5,29,234	
Darbhanga	2,85,300	190	37,312	59,060	Other foreign ports	2,15,653	160	1,32,404	5,900
Sacm	73,700		300	7,500	Total of foreign trade	74,53,583	8,672	6,61,638	5,900
Monchyr	1,04,100	76	7,008	34,000	From Indian Ports—				
Bhagalpore	97,200	262	14,867	44,000	Bombay	13,743		51,224	
Purneah		418	4,945	2,632	Madras	13,245			
Maidah			4,025	5,844	Other ports in Madras	250			
Sontal Pargunnahs	2,16,320	280	12,754	43,540	British Burmah	4,708			
Total of Behar	22,92,640	1,502	2,41,094	333,346	Other Indian ports	300			1,700
					Total of interport trade	32,328		51,224	1,700
ORISSA.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.					
Cuttack	1,09,700	707		2,000	Grand total of Imports { 1880 in January	74,86,913	8,772	7,12,882	7,000
Pooree				2,500		79,15,462	14,435	7,08,780	607,1
Balsore	19,530	570		92,500					
Total of Orissa	1,29,230	1,367		97,000					

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of January 1880

Specification of routes.	Cotton piece-goods (European).		Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Mds.			
By country boats ...	1,26,804	4,140	2,89,261	280,287	
" river steamers ...	3,58,901	829	8,215	...	
" rail { East Indian ...	78,65,000	8,007	1,70,008	1,02,080	
" rail { Eastern Bengal ...	21,57,700	4,817	68,004	...	
" road ...	2,04,138	1,123	5,257	11,008	
" sea ...	4,73,001	3,137	1	7,23,000	
Grand total of Exports in January { 1880 ...	1,11,83,127	22,759	6,33,450	8,533,001	
{ 1879 ...	1,15,32,919	18,305	4,89,506	7,351,930	

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd April 1880.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd April 1880.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGOAL			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Apl. 3 '80	1.46	Weather—seasonable. Rain done much good. Some sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox; otherwise public health good.
	Colna	0.60	
	Ranoeungunge	0.83	
	Cutwa	2.19	Weather—hot. A general shower of rain on 28th, except at Sonamukhi. Ploughing going on well. More rain wanted however. Cotton, <i>boro dhan</i> , and indigo doing well. A little small-pox here and there.
	2 Bankoora, " 3 "	0.75	
	Bishenpore	0.91	Weather—cooler than usual for time of year. Rain has furthered cultivation. Cholera still hanging about.
PARADWY DIV.	3 Beerbhoom, " 3 "	0.32	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	4 Midnapore, " 3 "	0.47	Weather—warm and clear. State and prospects of crops favorable. Small-pox and cholera somewhat prevalent.
	5 Hooghly, " 3 "	0.67	Weather—hot. Crops doing well.
	Howrah, " 5 "	0.52	Weather—hot. Rain accompanied by strong wind in some places. Prospects of <i>boro dhan</i> at Satkhira satisfactory. No other crops on ground, except vegetables. Sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera at Satkhira. Cholera at Baraset abated; two or three cases only reported during week.
	Mohesrekha	1.07	
	Central Districts.		
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Apl. 3 '80	0.57	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers. Hot. Wheat and gram harvested. Prospects good. Ploughing continues. Late rain favorable.
	7 Nuddea, " 3 "	0.78	Weather—hot and close. <i>Boro dhan</i> harvest commenced. Crop considerably above average. Sowing of rice and indigo commenced. Health good.
	Kooshtea	0.54	
	Meherpore	0.74	
	Chooadanga	1.31	Weather—hot. Reaping of <i>rubber</i> crops almost over. Land being prepared for next crop. Common rice generally selling at 18 seers per rupee. Cholera prevails in Jungpore sub-division but in a milder form.
	Ranaghat	0.44	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	8 Jessore, " 3 "	0.55	
	Jhenidah	1.92	A storm on 27th March accompanied with hail in some parts of district. Cloudy and rainy on 28th; fine and warm from 29th. Ploughing for <i>bhadoi dhan</i> and jute going on. Some cases of small-pox.
	Magoorah	2.14	
	Narail	0.76	
	Khoolna	0.35	Moderate rain accompanied by violent wind in most parts of district. <i>Rubbe</i> crops being harvested; outturn satisfactory. <i>Aus</i> and <i>amun</i> being sown. General health good.
	Basirhat	0.27	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	9 Moorshedabad, " 3 "	0.73	
	10 Dinagepore, Apl. 2 '80	0.49	Weather—hot and seasonable. Crop prospects fair. Slight rain very favorable to crops.
	11 Rajshahy, " 3 "	0.73	Report not received.
	12 Rungpore, " 2 "	0.43	Weather—warm, with strong wind occasionally, and storms of rain on 27th and 28th. State and prospects of crops promising. Public health satisfactory.
	Gaibanda	0.53	Alternate sunshine and rain. In Terai no crops of any importance. Land being cleared for <i>bhadoi</i> rice. In hills prospects of <i>Sama</i> , <i>Kaoni</i> , and Indian-corn favorable.
	Bagdogra	1.47	Occasional storms. Weather generally unsettled. Cultivation for <i>bhadoi</i> progressing satisfactorily. Sowing commenced in some places. Hail in some places in Western Doars has damaged tobacco and barley. Small-pox here and here, but general health good.
Dacca Div.	13 Bogra, " 3 "	0.44	
	14 Pubna, " 3 "	0.44	
	15 Darjeeling, " 2 "	5.21	Weather—very hot and close. General prospects of all crops very good. Cutting of tobacco continues; crop very fair. Small-pox still very bad in places.
	16 Julpigoree, " 3 "	0.02	First part of week cloudy and rainy; latter part bright and hot. Outturn of <i>khesari</i> and <i>muzari</i> very good. Prospects of <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaon</i> favourable. <i>Boro</i> will be fit for sickle in course of a week or so. Other crops promising. Public health good.
	Cooch Behar, " 1 "	0.63	
	Mathabhangra	2.67	
Dacca Div.	17 Dacca, Apl. 3 '80	1.25	Weather—getting warmer, but still unusually cool. <i>Aus</i> being sown. Prospects of crops good.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 31st Mar.)	1.19	
	Moonahigunge (for week ending 31st Mar.)	2.39	
	18 Furreedpore, Apl. 3 "	0.95	Weather—unsettled. Heavy rain on 31st March. Ploughing can now be proceeded with on high lands. Standing crops slightly injured by unusual downpour. Prices continue low and unchanged.
	Goalundo	1.50	
	Madaripore	1.25	
Dacca Div.	19 Bachergunge, " 1 "	2.93	Weather—warm but seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.
	20 Mymensingh, " 2 "	0.74	
	21 Tipperah, " 2 "	0.26	
	Grahmunberiah	2.64	Weather—stormy for greater part of week. Some damage done by rain and wind to <i>boro dhan</i> and to <i>teel</i> crop in low lands. Chilli crop promises well.
	Chandpore	1.90	

No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Eastern Districts.—(Continued.)			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Apl. 6 '80	Nil	Weather—warm and close. Cold weather and spring crops being gathered. Cholera continues in Satkania, Ramon, and Moiscal. Cattle disease in Hathazaree, Sitakund, and Cox's Bazar. Common rice about 19 seers per rupee.
	23 Noakholly, " 1 "	0.56	Weather—unsettled and cloudy. Heavy rain with thunder in various places on 27th and 30th, besides occasional showers. Damage reported from high wind. Ploughing active. Linseed nearly all gathered. <i>Moong kalai</i> coming up luxuriantly.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mar. 30 "	1.42	Weather—cloudy and sunny alternately. A heavy shower of rain on 27th. Jim cutting nearly over; chilli and tobacco doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, " 31 "	1.08	Weather—hot and cloudy. Tobacco and chillies being gathered. Prospects of boro fair. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Apl. 3 "	Nil	Weather—hot. <i>Rubbee</i> being harvested; outturn promising well.
	26 Gya, " 3 '80	Nil	Weather—hot. Maximum reading in shade 103.5°. Gram, wheat, &c., being cut. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> fair. Public health generally good.
	27 Shahabad, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—getting hot. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops continues; outturn satisfactory. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	28 Darbhanga, " 3 "	0.8	Weather—hot, with east wind. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops in progress. Mango crop and indigo promising well. Prices falling. Public health good.
BHAGTPORE DIVN.	29 Mozufferpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—warm, with east wind. Cutting of <i>rubbee</i> crops still continues; outturn very good.
	30 Sarun, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—bright, clear, and warm. East wind prevailing. <i>Rubbee</i> crops harvested, but threshing impeded by prevalence of east wind. Local hailstorm in north-west; damage done inconsiderable. Indigo prospects excellent.
	31 Champaran, Apl. 3 "	0.17	Weather—cloudy, east wind. Very good <i>rubbee</i> harvest. Good poppy crop.
	32 Monghyr, Apl. 3 '80	0.20	High east wind, with occasional storms. Hailstorm in Sudder sub-division on 28th. Prospects continue good. No great damage reported by hailstorm, which was partial.
	33 Bhagalpore, " 3 "	2.35	Weather—stormy. <i>Rubbee</i> crop being harvested; outturn good. Small-pox increasing.
	34 Purneah, " 3 "	0.26	Weather—seasonable; occasional storms. State and prospects of crops good.
	Kissengunge	1.35	
	Arrareah	0.60	
BHAGTPORE DIVN.	35 Maldah, " 3 "	1.64	Weather—cloudy and threatening. A severe storm, a north-wester, with heavy rain swept over district between 6 and 7 p.m. on 29th March. This cooled weather, which has been getting brighter and hotter since. Storm of 28th did much damage to houses and standing crops. Mango crop has suffered greatly. <i>Boro</i> paddy doing well. Ploughing going on actively for <i>dhadoi</i> paddy. Prices of all kinds of grain fallen slightly. Public health continues good.
	36 Sonthal Perghe, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—moist and hot; occasional showers. Nearly all crops above average.
	Jamtara	0.06	
	Rajmehal	0.05	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Apl. 3 "	Nil	Weather—hot for the season. Rain much wanted for <i>dalia</i> crop and for ploughing. Small-pox decreasing. Common rice 18½ to 21 seers per rupee.
	38 Pooree, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—getting warm with strong wind. Land being ploughed for <i>sarad</i> crop. <i>Dalia</i> ripening. Rain wanted in <i>dalia</i> fields. Small-pox not yet disappeared. Common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.
	39 Balasore, " 2 "	0.67	Weather—seasonable. Good rain at head-quarters. Cases of sporadic cholera still in south; otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	40 Hazareebagh, Apl. 2 '80	Nil	Weather—cloudy off and on, and cooler than previous week. <i>Rubbee</i> crops harvested with good outturn. No fresh report of cholera, which appears to have been only sporadic.
	41 Lohardugga, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Wind changeable. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest good. <i>Mohwa</i> crop excellent. Small-pox still prevalent.
	42 Singbhoom, " 2 "	0.58	Weather—unsettled and much cooler. Rain and thunderstorms on 28th and 29th March. Ploughing in full progress all over district. <i>Mohwa</i> has yielded well. Mango has failed.
	43 Manbhoom, " 3 "	1.15	A storm of wind and rain on 28th, since which weather fair, with easterly wind. <i>Mohwa</i> flower, which was falling fast, said to have been damaged by storm. Ploughing continues. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th April 1880.A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																													
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BLURUH MILLER— CUMBOO, RAJRA.																	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.												
BENGAL																																
Western Districts.																																
			S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
1	Burdwan	A	11	12	11	8	9	12	18	0	18	0	16	0	16	12	16	8	13	8	16	8	16	0	14	0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B	13	0	13	0	12	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	16	8	16	8	12	8	20	8	20	8	17	19	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C	13	4	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	11	0	18	0	18	8	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	D	11	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	18	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	E	...	...	12	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	F	18	4	18	0	9	12	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	10	0	16	0	16	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	G	11	9	11	8	9	2	18	0	17	8	13	8	6	10	6	11	13	5	13	5	11	0	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	6	10	6	0	13	5	14	8	11	4	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	I	13	14	12	5	11	7	28	10	16	0	17	4	13	5	13	5	10	10	16	4	14	8	11	7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	J	10	0	10	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	18	0	12	8	10	12	18	0	17	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorsheadabad	K	16	0	14	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	18	12	13	12	11	8	18	0	16	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinagore	L	8	4	8	0	9	6	13	5	13	4	15	0	10	0	14	6	13	13	21	0	19	3	15	9	...	...	...
11	Rajshabye	M	17	4	16	0	12	0	30	0	26	4	26	4	18	12	15	0	11	4	19	12	16	0	18	12	14	4	...			
12	Rungpore	N	11	4	11	4	9	0	...	...	...	...	12	14	12	14	10	0	18	0	18	0	11	4	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bogra	O	24	0	16	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	16	8	15	12	8	4	24	0	24	0	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pubna	P	21	0	20	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	7	0	18	12	18	12	13	0	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	Q	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	4	8	4	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree	R	8	0	8	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																																
17	Dacca	S	11	7	10	12	10	12	32	0	32	0	32	10	18	12	18	12	11	4	21	0	21	0	12	4	16	0	16	0	16	0
18	Furreedpore	T	12	0	12	0	12	8	10	9	10	0	20	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	18	0	17	0	12	8	
19	Backergunge	U	14	0	14	0	11	8	10	8	10	8	13	0	
20	Mymensingh	V	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18½ to 16 seers, barley 20 to 23½ seers, best rice 14½ to 18 seers, common rice 16½ to 23 seers, and gram 12½ to 18 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 16 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 26 seers.

D In the Ghatal Sub-division the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 16 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers and gram 10 to 16 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 16 to 17½ seers, best rice 6½ to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17½ seers, and gram 13½ to 14 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20½ seers, best rice 7½ to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 9 seers, best rice 7 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley (in Jungpore) 37 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11½ to 20 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st March 1880.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.

GRANAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— KASI OR MURWA AND CHHOTA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.															
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																
																			BENGAL.														
																			Western Districts.														
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch.																
...	15	12	12	0	11	4	80	0	80	0	100	0	9	12	10	0	10	0	Burdwan.						
...	32	0	32	0	25	0	11	8	12	0	11	0	360	0	360	0	440	0	9	0	9	8	9	8	Bankoora.			
...	17	0	16	0	12	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Beerbhoom.					
...	11	0	11	0	9	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	8	9	0	Midnapore.						
...	13	0	12	0	10	0	120	0	100	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hooghly.						
...	15	0	12	0	12	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Howrah.						
																		Central Districts.															
20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	11	8	90	0	90	0	64	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	Calcutta.
...	14	0	13	5	11	4	100	0	90	0	90	0	9	10	9	0	9	8	24-Pergunnahs.						
...	20	0	18	54	12	5	130	0	120	0	120	0	9	11	9	11	9	0	Nuddea.						
...	13	0	13	0	0	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore.						
...	28	0	16	6	12	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	{ 8 0 8 8 8 0 } to to to to to to			{ 9 8 10 0 10 0 }			Moorshedabad						
...	9	0	10	0	10	8	160	0	160	0	180	0	8	8	9	0	8	4	Dinapore.						
...	13	8	13	8	12	0	240	0	240	0	{ 200 0 } to to			{ 240 0 }			{ 9 0 9 0 9 0 }			hajshahye					
...	9	0	9	0	7	14	120	0	120	0	106	0	8	12	8	12	7	14	Rangpore.						
...	9	15	9	15	6	0	67	8	67	8	67	8	8	4	8	4	8	4	Bogra.						
...	18	19	10	8	12	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	8	4	Pubna.						
...	9	0	8	0	12	0	17	0	17	0	14	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	Darjeeling.
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	8	0	8	0	7	6	Jalpigoree.						
																		Eastern Districts.															
...	12	19	12	4	11	7	91	8	91	8	91	4	9	0	8	14	9	0	Dacca.						
...	10	0	10	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	Furreedpore.						
...	10	0	10	0	9	8	100	0	100	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	Backergunge.						
...	11	0	11	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	9	0	Mymensingh.						

J In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 17½ seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

K In Natore the prices are—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 20½ seers, and gram 16½ seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 16 seers, best rice 8½ to 22½ seers, common rice 18 to 24½ seers, and gram 7½ to 9 seers.

M In Beragunge the prices are:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 16½ seers, and gram 10 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 10 to 13½ seers, common rice 11 to 26½ seers, and gram 6½ to 8 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Juffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Juffergunge) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 19½ seers, common rice 19 to 21½ seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 9 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.													
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																																	
31	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	9	0	0	0	8	...	...	...	10	0	15	0	11	0	19	0	19	0	13	0	...	...	...		
32	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	11	0	20	0	20	0	13	8	...	...	...		
33	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	0	4	...	...	...	17	8	17	12	10	0	20	0	20	8	13	4	...	...	...	
34	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	13	5	10	0	16	0	16	0	11	6	...	...	...		
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	5	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	10	0	23	0	22	6	14	0	...	...	...	
BEHAR.																																	
35	Patna	...	...	...	...	19	0	18	0	14	0	30	0	25	0	24	0	18	8	13	8	0	8	10	0	18	0	17	0	...	
36	Gya	...	...	...	...	V	18	0	15	0	13	0	27	8	28	0	18	8	8	8	8	0	10	8	18	8	15	0	...		
37	Shahabad	W	17	0	14	0	{ 12 0 } to { 13 0 }	25	0	21	0	{ 16 0 } to { 17 0 }	17	0	16	0	12	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	24	0	24	0	...
38	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	X	13	0	12	0	10	0	27	0	22	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	...
39	Muzaffarpore	...	...	...	...	Y	13	0	12	0	12	0	25	0	25	0	22	8	10	0	10	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	13	0	...
40	Saran	...	...	...	...	Z	14	8	13	5	12	4	26	4	20	4	22	4	8	8	8	4	7	0	17	0	16	8	14	0	...
41	Chumpran	...	...	...	...	Z1	14	0	14	0	11	0	30	0	28	0	28	0	12	0	10	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	12	8	...
42	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	Z2	16	12	14	11	13	10	21	0	16	12	16	12	10	8	10	6	0	7	15	12	17	18	11	6	...
43	Bhagalpore	...	...	...	...		12	10	12	10	10	1	25	4	22	11	15	2	16	0	15	2	12	0	17	11	17	0	13	14	...
44	Purnea	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Maldah	...	...	...	...	Z3	17	0	9	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	13	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	13	0	18	0	...
46	Sonthal Pergunnahs		11	0	11	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	21	0	21	0	16	0	
ORISSA.																																	
47	Cuttack	...	...	...	...		11	13	11	13	9	3	...	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	11	13	18	0	18	6	15	12	...	...	...
48	Pooree	...	...	...	...		10	8	10	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	8	8	18	0	18	6	15	2	...	...	...
49	Balasore	...	...	...	...		12	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	17	0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																																	
South-Western Frontier Agency.																																	
50	Hazareebagh	Z4	18	0	13	0	13	0	30	0	20	0	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	24	0	22	8	15	4	
51	Lohardugga	Z5	14	0	12	0	10	0	28	0	...	14	0	20	0	20	0	13	0	25	0	25	0	15	0	
52	Singbhoom		12	0	8	0	10	0	40	0	20	0	28	0	13	0	12	0	10	0	30	0	24	0	16	0
53	Mambhoom	Z6	14	0	13	8	10	0	32	0	25	0	24	0	23	0	17	0	14	0	28	0	28	0	19	0

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17½ to 21 seers per rupee.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 27 seers, and common rice 18 to 30 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 22½ seers, barley (in Jehanabad) 30 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 17½ to 28½ seers, and gram 19 to 27 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14½ to 18 seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 25 seers, great millet 23 to 27 seers, lesser millets 25 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 30 seers, and gram 17 to 28 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, murwa 20 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 27 seers, and gram 17½ to 18 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 27½ seers, barley 16 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 23 seers, common rice 14 to 26½ seers, lesser millets 21 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st March 1880.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLARS.

GRAND MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.					LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.					MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.					GRAM.					FIRWOOD.					SALT.					DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																														
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
...	9 0	9 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong.								
...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally.								
...	11 0	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah.								
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.								
...	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.								
BEHAR.																														
...	22 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.								
...	32 0	30 0	...	22 8	22 8	22 0	19 8	18 5	13 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.								
25 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 16 0 \end{array} \right\}$	160 0	150 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad.					
...	22 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	24 0	27 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Burhanga.								
...	21 4	20 0	27 8	18 0	17 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 9	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Muzafferpore.								
35 0	32 4	25 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	27 12	27 4	28 12	24 0	17 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Saran.								
...	22 0	23 0	28 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Champaran.					
...	18 11	18 14	23 1	16 12	16 12	13 10	128 0	128 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr.								
...	24 0	20 3	20 3	16 6	16 10	11 12	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 2	8 2	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.								
...	Purneah.								
...	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah.								
...	27 0	28 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergas.								
ORISSA.																														
...	13 2	17 13	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack.					
...	11 13	11 13	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree.								
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balasore.								
CHOTA NAGPORE.																														
South-Western Frontier Agency.																														
...	36 0	33 0	24 8	34 8	27 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Hazareebagh.								
...	39 0	32 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.								
...	16 0	14 0	12 0	240 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom.								
40 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	48 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.								

- 21 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18½ seers, barley 22 to 26½ seers, best rice 8½ to 16½ seers, common rice 18 to 19½ seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 23½ to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 26 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.
- 23 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 24 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 12½ seers.
- 24 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
- 26 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16½ to 21 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 37½ seers, best rice 15½ to 22 seers, common rice 21½ to 32 seers, muhwa (in Daltongunge) 40½ to 47 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 33½ to 37 seers, and gram 18 to 24½ seers.
- 28 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 26 seers, bulrush millet 15 to 30 seers, great millet 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 28 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 7 0	3 8 8	0 4 5 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 15 0	0 8 0 0	0 3 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	2 0 0	2 10 0	0 3 8 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 5 8 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	0 3 10 0	0 13 0	0 1 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 3 8 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	0 3 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 7 0
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 1 0	0 3 0 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	0 3 4 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 3 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 1 0	2 3 6 2	13 0 1 5 8	1 0 0	0 1 10 0	0 2 15 0	0 2 15 0	0 4 7 0	0 2 1 0	2 3 6 2	5 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 14 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 4 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	0 2 5 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	5 4 0	5 1 0	0 4 2 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	0 3 4 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	0 2 6 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1880.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st March 1880.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LIGURE MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2 0 03	0 03	0 03	8 0	...	...	2 8 02	8 02	0 02	8 0 2	0 3 10	2 0 0 6 30	6 30	0 0	4 0 04	0 04	8 0	Calcutta.
...	3 12 0	3 12	0 4 00	...	...	4 6 04	8 04	6 0	Serajunge.	
...	3 00	3 2 03	4 0 0 8 00	6 00	0 0	4 2 04	0 04	2 0	Dacca.	
...	3 10	3 4 04	1 0 0 8 00	8 00	11 0	4 3 04	3 04	4 0	Naraingunge.	
...	Chittagong.	
...	1 18	0 1 13	0 1 7 6	1 10	6 2 3 02	8 0 0 4 90	4 90	4 9 5 0	0 05	0 05	0 0	Patna.	
...	4 07	4 0 04	12 0 0 5 50	5 50	4 6 4 6	0 04	6 04	13 0	Balasore.	
...	Pooree.	
...	2 14	0 2	2 02	2 0	...	...	2 40	2 4 02	0 0 0 4 00	4 00	3 0 3 0	3 00	3 30	Cuttack.		

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
28th March to 3rd April 1880.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 35° F.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Wet point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1880.		☉	Inches	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches	
March	28th	150.7	29.807	81.0	90.9	17.8	73.1	74.0	0.780	71.8	76	Till 3 A.M. S S E, till 3.30 A.M. N E by E, through S E and E, till 6 P.M. chiefly S S E, till midnight N E through S W and N.	197	0.61	Morning clear, rest cloudy, o, g, t, l, y.
"	29th	144.6	28.41	77.3	86.8	19.7	66.1	72.3	0.737	70.1	78	Till 8.30 A.M. W through E, S E and S, till 1 P.M. N E through S, S E and E, till midnight chiefly S by E through E and S E.	99	Nil	Cloudy, o, g, t, l, d.
"	30th	153.1	27.86	79.0	90.7	21.3	69.4	74.1	0.709	71.4	70	Till 9 A.M. S, till 6 P.M. S S W, till 7.15 P.M. E by N through S and S E, till midnight S through S E.	115	"	Day cloudy, night clear, t, tr.
"	31st	154.9	27.73	80.8	89.7	14.7	75.0	76.0	0.862	74.7	83	Till 2.30 A.M. S, till noon S S E, till noon S S E, till midnight E S E through S, W, N and E.	77	0.03	Day cloudy, night clear, o, g, d, t, p.
April	1st	151.3	28.37	81.1	92.6	18.0	74.6	75.9	0.824	73.6	78	Till 3.30 A.M. E S E, till 11 A.M. S S E, till 1 P.M. E by N through S E, till midnight S.	84	Nil	Day cloudy, night clear, f and so.
"	2nd	153.1	28.31	83.2	92.4	17.6	74.9	76.2	0.812	73.0	74	Till noon chiefly S, till 4 P.M. S S, till 9 P.M. S S W, till midnight S.	96	"	Chiefly clear, f and so.
"	3rd	152.0	27.81	81.0	92.9	18.7	74.2	74.5	0.709	71.3	73	Till 7.30 A.M. S, till 4 P.M. S S W, till midnight S.	143	"	Day cloudy, night clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.808
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29.785

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 80.6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 83.8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.8
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 92.9

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 67

The total fall of rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1880 ... 0.54
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.23
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd April 1880 ... 3.50
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 2.93

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h, and from the traces of barograph and thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, l lightning, y strong wind.

d drizzling, tr lightning reflection, p passing showers, f fog, w dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 5th April 1880.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for the month ending 21st February 1880.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 22ND MARCH 1880.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for the month ending 21st February 1880.

The approximate figures for the period are as follow:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1880	660,261	10,50,468	61,86,149	25,78,420	36,28,888
1879	646,097	9,36,438	69,09,688	26,91,244	36,27,722
Increase	4,164	1,14,030			
Decreases			7,12,940	12,864	1,01,161

The increase in coaching arises chiefly from the Magh Mela held at Allahabad during the period which drew a number of 3rd class passengers from the neighbouring stations within a radius of 200 miles. There is an increase also in the receipts from troop trains and remount specials. The goods receipts show a decrease of about 1 per cent. and may be solely attributed to the falling off in the grain traffic, which exhibits a decline of about 50,000 tons in weight and Rs. 3,69,000 in receipts. In the majority of staples the traffic has been steady, with good results. The following are the chief staples which have been affected:—

Increases.		
Coal.	Sugar.	Piece-goods.
Cotton.	Hides.	Salt.
Ghee and oil.	Opium.	Seeds.
Decreases.		
Grain.		Railway materials, Foreign.
Gunny.		Jaggree.

and I remark briefly on the causes:—

Increases.		
	Mds.	Rs.
Coal, up	80,252	29,021
„ down	2,34,041	39,499
Net Increase.	1,53,789	10,478

Coal upwards has improved as freight earned on locomotive coal for the Jubbulpore Line is no longer shown in current accounts. Deducting from 1879 figures the weight and earnings of locomotive coal for the Jubbulpore Line the net results for public coal carried upwards show an increase of Mds. 1,02,639 Rs. 32,394.

Downwards coal also shows more activity.

Cotton Mds. 1,37,163 Rs. 1,93,586
Exports to Great Britain have been active during the month and clearance to the extent of 40,000 bales are reported.
Ghee and oil Mds. 3,820 Rs. 14,948
The increase is chiefly in kerosine oil, of which good despatches were made from Howrah to up-country civil stations. In ghee traffic Kuttack has been doing more than usual by forwarding some consignments to Meer Meer for the troops. There are trifling increases at other stations.—

Hides	Mds.	41,475	Rs.	23,373
The export to Europe and America has been brisk, owing to good demand and improved prices.				
Opium	Mds.	20,869	Rs.	18,885
Later despatches this year to Calcutta from the Government Opium Godowns.				
Piece-goods	Mds.	17,346	Rs.	39,169
Speculation in piece-goods was rife during February.				
Salt	Mds.	2,95,425	Rs.	76,871
The causes given in my last report apply equally to the traffic during February.				
Seeds	Mds.	63,431	Rs.	64,025

A portion of the new crop having come in there has been a slight improvement in this traffic, compared with the previous month, and a decided increase on last year's figures when the seed traffic was very low.

Sugar Mds. 34,823 Rs. 11,386
The demand in Rajpootana has been steady, and fair despatches have been made from Buxar, Ghazepore, and Cawnpore, in that direction.

Decreases.		
Grain—	Mds.	Rs.
Rice	1,39,195	9,167
Wheat	20,387	31,037
Other grains		13,78,610
Pulses	14,904	8,806
Total	1,54,099	20,544
Not decrease	12,55,548	3,48,416

In rice for export there has been a more active demand since I last wrote, and supplies are plentiful, but the spurt shown for a few days has since disappeared and the traffic is now nominal.

Wheat.—The decrease in weight carried arises from the falling off in despatches from Cawnpore, which station last year did a very large traffic to the Western Presidency and to Rajpootana where scarcity then existed. The increase in receipts is owing to improved despatches from Patna and a few stations in the North-West to Howrah.

In other grain, as my monthly report of last year will show, there was an exceptionally large demand in Rajpootana.

In pulses the traffic is at present normal and does not call for any special remark.

Gunny	Mds.	15,721	Rs.	9,758
The decrease in the grain traffic will account for this.				
Railway materials, foreign	Mds.	1,13,653	Rs.	88,468

Last year materials of all kinds for the construction of the Gya State Railway were being conveyed, we also had the carriage of some materials for the Nulhat State Railway. This year the weight carried has been reduced by 83 per cent.

Jaggree	Mds.	1,01,768	Rs.	16,425
---------	------	----------	-----	--------

The falling off is chiefly at stations in the Shahabad district.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching. Nos.	Goods. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880	2,12,718	4,25,676	6,38,394
1879	2,00,270	5,12,120	7,12,390
Increase	4,434		
Decrease		86,253	81,819

Earnings per train mile—

	Coaching. Rs. A. P.	Goods. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1880	4 14 8	6 0 10	5 10 9
1879	4 7 7	5 0 11	4 14 3
Increase	0 7 1	0 15 11	0 12 6
Decrease			

Shunting mileage increase

Hours 392

W. St. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 21st February 1880.

STAPLES	WEIGHT		AMOUNT.		1880.			
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	Increase		Decrease	
	Mds	Mds	Rs.	Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Mds	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	6,039	6,167	5,882	5,882	128	180		
" not Commissariat	4,341	4,228	4,228	4,228			113	709
Betel-nuts and leaves	14,104	13,172	14,046	14,318		272	932	
Boots and shoes	2,828	2,426	4,225	3,796			502	1,190
Brass and brassware	11,884	14,671	8,284	12,494	2,707	4,210		
Bricks	6,032	7,114	1,005	1,232	1,079	237		
Coal, up	2,20,488	4,49,637	2,26,028	1,97,077			80,232	29,021
" down	14,09,139	10,43,180	1,92,502	2,31,801	2,31,041	39,499		
Copper and copperware	9,831	9,804	11,918	18,075		1,157	27	
Cotton	1,67,003	2,04,760	2,45,290	4,38,845	1,87,163	1,93,593		
" twist	12,600	12,244	12,705	12,607			236	133
Dyewoods	5,716	5,733	4,225	4,721	18	454		
Empty coops	5,427	4,688	3,680	3,604			709	36
Firewood	29,569	27,331	1,049	2,094		145	2,178	
Fruits	23,235	21,204	13,200	14,325		1,125	1,791	
Glassware	4,904	4,805	4,529	4,051		422	1,159	
Ghee and oil	32,422	36,212	28,320	43,274	3,920	14,954		
G. B. T. packages	4,589	4,776	9,090	10,390	187	304		
Government Commissariat stores	18,959	18,225	20,144	14,674			5,434	11,779
Ordnance stores	10,843	16,264	16,417	31,141	4,638	12,724		
Barley	10,730	6,296	1,813	1,407			4,443	346
Oats	3,449	6,999	1,233	2,447		1,194		
Rice	5,04,326	6,43,521	1,02,518	1,11,475	1,30,105	9,107		
Wheat	1,19,033	68,696	22,677	43,664			31,037	
Other grains	17,33,072	3,55,362	4,75,903	1,00,571			13,78,610	3,00,124
Pulses of all kinds	1,22,925	1,37,829	45,805	39,909	14,904			
Gunny	63,130	47,409	37,811	28,053			15,731	9,768
Hides and horns	80,594	1,31,013	70,516	98,880	44,475	23,373		
Indigo	1,842	1,785	2,590	2,553			247	222
Iron	66,462	74,327	68,808	73,097	7,865	4,230		
Jaggree	3,06,041	2,04,283	78,434	62,000			1,01,768	10,425
Lac	26,824	27,302	10,830	18,665	1,478	1,735		
Minerals	70,569	30,005	2,600	9,663			33,664	67
Mowah flower	2,057	8,217	312	1,603	6,160	1,291		
Oil-seeds	16,225	15,437	2,415	2,748		3,111	305	
Opium	1,393	22,172	1,440	20,034	20,869	14,886		
Paper	3,893	4,467	5,007	8,832	574	3,226		
Piece-goods	1,25,633	1,45,479	1,48,641	1,97,810	17,340	39,109		
Railway materials, construction account	18,420	13,612	1,020	973			4,306	87
foreign	1,37,026	23,403	1,22,538	37,070			1,13,853	63,464
Roots	24,243	23,133	8,751	7,074	1,874			747
Salt	3,04,240	6,90,374	1,02,220	1,70,121	2,76,423	74,671		
Saltpetre	61,260	62,700	31,546	32,078	794	832		
Seeds	4,08,427	4,72,848	1,40,602	2,13,887	63,431	64,025		
Silk	3,000	2,748	3,478	2,694			843	64
Spelter	6,642	8,220	9,172	11,018	1,565	1,886		
Spices	23,144	17,208	18,335	14,772			6,806	3,881
Stones	61,724	40,506	10,020	8,761			11,168	368
Sugar	62,394	97,187	26,768	38,154	84,825	11,390		
Tea	3,831	3,837	4,729	5,440		711		
Timber	35,804	45,790	14,628	16,528	12,956	1,898		
Tobacco	26,037	12,080	15,235	8,906			7,357	6,439
Turmeric	8,105	7,477	7,074	6,125			1,626	2,935
Wines	9,919	4,182	9,500	7,091			737	2,690
Miscellaneous	1,59,102	1,52,255	1,65,290	1,61,790	13,100			3,471
Total	69,61,635	62,23,376	26,31,904	26,27,351	10,60,983	5,40,316	18,04,940	8,63,768

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1880 on 1,507½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.							MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.							TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts					Weight carried.	Receipts.					Coach- ing.	Merchandise.		Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	R.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Total traffic for the week...	154,865	2,16,942	4	0	19,880	7	5	14,37,370	10	5,01,692	12	7	55,430	3	5	5,21,635	0	3
(Or per mile of railway	.....	143	14	11	13	5	11	.....	.....	340	3	0	36	15	6	345	1	11
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	1,805,359	27,56,308	4	3	250,928	5	2	1,73,74,010	20	77,80,426	8	0	677,864	1	8	1,01,25,734	10	3
Total for 12 weeks	1,959,733	29,53,250	8	3	270,714	12	7	1,88,11,395	30	78,04,110	2	3	732,704	5	1	1,02,47,369	10	6
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	171,062	2,78,508	0	4	25,535	8	1	16,06,311	10	7,01,040	11	9	54,317	12	4	9,90,214	12	1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	184	13	1	16	18	10	.....	.....	465	8	3	42	13	5	650	5	4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,008,566	30,88,322	4	7	283,086	4	7	2,03,34,700	10	80,32,321	14	4	706,595	0	6	1,11,33,084	2	11

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS

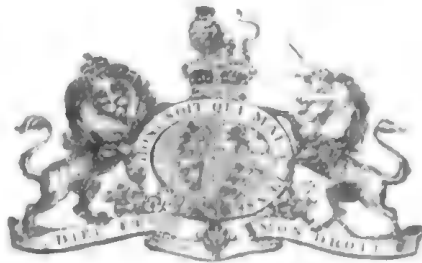
Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 8.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY			Total increase in 1880.	Total decrease in 1880.								
			1st March 1879.	28th February 1880.	To 1st March 1879.	To 28th February 1880.												
1880.		Miles.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.						
28th February	Northern Bengal	230	21,058	0	0	32,820	0	0	1,91,982	0	0	2,55,215	0	0	73,333	0	0	
28th March	Tirhoot	82	8,455	0	0	15,107	0	0	42,021	0	0	84,730	0	0	6,109	0	0	
28th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	25	3,376	0	0	4,273	0	0	23,198	0	0	23,760	0	0	564	0	0	
28th February	Nalhati	27½	2,096	0	0	1,890	0	0	15,587	0	0	13,774	0	0	.....	.....	.....	703
28th March	Patna and Gya	57	.....	.....	7,058	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,505	0	0	71,505	0	0	.....
	Total	424½	35,015	0	0	62,108	0	0	3,03,566	0	0	4,53,984	0	0	1,51,211	0	0	786

[REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 15 of 1880.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th April 1880.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station: inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Cutwa Apl. 10 '80	Nil	Weather—very hot. Cultivation in a forward state. 29 cases of cholera in Raneegunge; 19 fatal. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in other parts of district.
	2 Bankoora, Bishenpore .. 10 ..	0.5 1.67	Weather—cloudy and stormy for several evenings and hot in day. Crops and ploughing benefited by showers on 3rd, 6th, and 8th, except along banks of Damooda, where no rain seems to have fallen at all. <i>Bureya</i> cotton in flower. <i>Boro</i> paddy transplanted. Small-pox abating.
	3 Beerbhoom .. 10 ..	0.03	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubee</i> harvest over. <i>Teel</i> promising. Lands being prepared.
	4 Midnapore .. 10 ..	0.14	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	5 Hooghly .. 10 ..	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm. Fields being ploughed for rice. Young sugarcane being planted out. Cases of cholera and small-pox in Bolagur thana.
	Howrah .. 12 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. <i>Boro dhan</i> only crop in ground.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Apl. 10 '80	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Boro dhan</i> at Satekhira promising. Ploughing going on for early rice. No fresh report of cholera or small-pox.
	7 Nudda, Kooشته .. 10 ..	Nil	Weather—hot, with high wind. Harvesting of winter crops over. Ploughing and sowing of <i>aus</i> continue.
	8 Jessore .. 10 ..	0.40 Nil	Weather—hot, stormy, with wind from south-east. <i>Boro dhan</i> harvest going on; outturn good. Sowings of indigo and rice promising. Rain wanted in Bazirhat. Health good.
	9 Moorshedabad .. 10 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. Land being prepared for next crop. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera still prevails in Jungipore sub-division and thana Goas, but in a milder form.
	10 Dinagepore, Apl. 9 '80	0.61	Weather—fair and hot. Slight rain. Cultivation for early paddy going on. Rice 17 to 23 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera in interior.
	11 Rajshahye .. 10 ..	Nil	Weather—sultry in daytime; strong south-easterly wind every evening. <i>Rubee</i> harvest over in most parts, though wheat and barley still being cut in north. Outturn over average. <i>Amun dhan</i> and jute sowings progressing rapidly. Seedlings of earlier sowings thriving. Common rice 19 to 26 seers per rupee.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	12 Rungpore .. 9 ..	0.07	Weather—warm; strong south-easterly wind. State and prospects of crops favorable. Some cases of cholera.
	13 Bogra .. 10 ..	Nil	Weather—hot and close, with generally a strong wind from south-west after sunset. Prospects of all crops on ground favorable. Public health fairly good.
	14 Pubna .. 10 ..	Nil	Weather—fine, with high wind. Nights cool. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Rice being sown. Public health good.
	15 Barjeeting .. 10 ..	0.16	Clear sunshine during latter part of week, but strong gales in evening. In Terai land being cleared for <i>bhadoi</i> rice and nurseries for <i>haimanti dhan</i> . On Hills <i>bhoola</i> , <i>phaphur</i> , <i>kaon</i> , potatoes in field; rain during last two weeks done them good. Tea manufacture proceeding. Small-pox and foot and mouth disease much decreased.
	16 Julpigoree .. 10 ..	1.76	Storms, with rain almost daily. Rain very favorable for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings. Late spring crops being cut with good outturn. Small-pox still prevalent here and there, but general health good.
	Cooch Behar .. 9 ..	2.80	Weather—fair and warm; occasional local storm. Prospects of all crops fair.
DACCA DIV.	Mathabhanga ..	0.32	Early rice cultivation progressing actively. Small-pox still very prevalent.
	Meckligunge ..	0.2	Sporadic cholera heard of here and there.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Apl. 10 '80	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonably hot. Prospect of <i>boro</i> crop favorable. Both <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> being sown. Public health good.
	18 Furreedpore .. 11 ..	Nil	Weather—unusually cool, cloudy and windy. Prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
	19 Bachargunge .. 8 ..	Nil	Weather—hot and dry; south wind. Prospects continue satisfactory. Public health good.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	20 Mymensingh .. 9 ..	Nil	Weather—cloudy and stormy, with high south-east wind; threatening rain. State and prospects of crops good.
	21 Tipperah .. 9 ..	Nil	Weather—fair and hot. In Brahmunbaria sub-division <i>boro dhan</i> much damaged by late rain. Waters now subsided. Ploughing and sowing going on actively.
	22 Chittagong, Apl. 13 '80	Few drops.	Prospects of crops favorable. Cholera continues in Moiscal and Ramoo.
	23 Noakhully .. 9 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. Prospects favorable. Ploughing active. Linseed nearly all gathered. Moong coming up luxuriantly.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts .. 6 ..	Nil	Weather—very warm throughout week. Hill people begun to burn <i>jams</i> . Tobacco and chilli doing well.
	Hill Tipperah .. 7 ..	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Plantation of sugarcane commenced. Tobacco and chillies being still gathered. Prospects of crops generally fair. Public health good.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, Apl. 10 '80	Nil	Weather—extremely hot. West wind begun to blow. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops in progress.
	26 Gya, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—hot: maximum reading in shade 109°. In a few places <i>rubber</i> remaining to be cut. Harvest satisfactory. Public health generally good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops nearly completed. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	28 Durbhanga, „ 10 „	Nil	Report not received.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 10 '80	Nil	Weather—warm, with west wind latterly. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops nearly completed. A heavy storm to west of Seetamarhee has uprooted many trees and injured mango blossoms. Cholera has appeared in Seetamarhee town and parts of the sub-division.
	Hajepore	0.07	
	Seetamarhee	0.37	
	30 Saran, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—hot, with west wind. <i>Rubber</i> crops being threshed; outturn promising well. Condition of district satisfactory.
BHAGTIPUR DIV.	31 Champaran, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—warmer. East wind prevalent. <i>Rubber</i> harvest still continues and very good. Indigo doing well. Cholera in some thanas spread by pilgrims from Khatmandoo.
	32 Monghyr, Apl. 10 '80	Nil	West wind set in towards end of week. <i>Rubber</i> being rapidly harvested; good outturn anticipated. Cholera in Nowadih in Jamui sub-division.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—very hot, with seasonable westerly wind. <i>Rubber</i> harvest nearly finished; outturn good. Small-pox still prevalent.
	34 Purneah, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Hot and high west wind. State and prospects of crops generally good. Fever and cholera reported. Small-pox not decreasing.
	35 Maidah, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—clear and hot. Morning temperature 82°, afternoon (4 o'clock) 94°. Reaping of wheat, barley, and other <i>rubber</i> crops almost over. Land being prepared for <i>khados</i> crops. Public health fair.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 10 „	0.18	Weather—hot and dry. Seasonable. State and prospects of crops excellent.
	Deoghur	0.30	
ORISSA DIV.	Goddah	0.44	
	Jamtara	0.32	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, „ 8 '80	Nil	Report not received.
	38 Pooree, „ 8 '80	Nil	Weather—getting warm, with strong wind. <i>Dalua</i> doing well. Land for <i>sarad</i> crop being ploughed. Rain wanted in some parts of district. Small-pox and cholera not yet disappeared. Common rice 15 to 26 seers per rupee.
	39 Balasore, „ 9 „	0.47	Weather—fine. Occasional thunderstorms in evening. Rain wanted in Bhadruck. Ploughing in progress. Price of rice falling in interior. Cases of sporadic cholera in south; otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Apl. 9 '80	Nil	Weather—warm, and at times cloudy and oppressive. <i>Mohwa</i> crop very good. In early part of week slight rain and hail in north, but no harm done by latter. General health good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No crops on ground. Rain wanted for ploughing and for tea. Small-pox still raging, but otherwise public health good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 9 „	0.01	Weather—unsettled and very hot. <i>Mohwa</i> yielded well. Mungo failed. Cases of cholera and small-pox in Dhulbhoom.
43	Manbhoom, „ 10 „	0.25	Weather—rain, with high wind, on 6th; otherwise dry and hot. Except cotton hardly any crop on ground. <i>Mohwa</i> flowers falling fast; yield generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.
The 13th April 1880.A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th April 1880.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHERS.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1880.		⊖	Inches	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%				Inches	
April	4th	152.5	29.731	84.0	93.0	10.2	76.8	77.1	0.840	74.0	73	S & S S W	... ..	176	Nil	Cloudy.
"	5th	149.7	29.750	84.5	93.8	17.6	76.2	77.8	0.862	74.7	75	S S W	... ..	161	"	Clear, w.
"	6th	151.7	29.743	84.8	94.6	18.3	76.3	77.9	0.867	74.9	74	S S W	... ..	213	"	Clear.
"	7th	149.2	29.700	84.6	91.8	12.8	70.0	77.9	0.809	75.0	74	S S W	... ..	294	"	Cloudy, ⊕
"	8th	140.1	29.670	84.8	92.4	14.9	77.5	78.2	0.881	75.4	74	S & S S W	... ..	325	"	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear.
"	9th	144.9	29.682	84.8	95.7	16.0	79.7	78.2	0.872	75.1	73	S & S S W	... ..	308	"	Cloudy.
"	10th	150.2	29.689	85.5	92.7	14.7	78.0	78.9	0.901	76.1	74	S S W & S by W	... ..	270	"	Clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.709
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29.767

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 84.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 84.5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 19.5
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 95.7

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 68

The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th April 1880 ... Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.40
The total fall from 1st January to 10th April 1880 ... 3.50
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 3.83

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the barograph and thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

w dew, ⊕ solar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th April 1880.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore
Observatory in the month of March 1880.**

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.833		
The average pressure of 24 years ...	29.869		
The highest pressure during the month ...	30.113	1st	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month ...	29.551	20th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month ...	0.562		
	O		
The mean temperature during the month ...	78.6		
The average temperature of 24 years ...	80.6		
The highest temperature during the month ...	95.2	15th	
The lowest temperature during the month ...	52.3	1st	
The range of temperature during the month ...	42.9		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	20.0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	31.0	7th	
	%		
The mean humidity during the month ...	72		
The average humidity of 24 years ...	66		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	0.708		
The average vapour tension of 9 years ...	0.702		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	2.72		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month ...	0.54		
The average fall of 48 years ...	1.34		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.51	28th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ...	2		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years ...	4		
	O		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month ...	148.5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	58.9		
The greatest sun temperature ...	154.9	27th & 31st.	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	65.2	31st	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	63.6		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	6.0		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	10.6	2nd	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	170.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	381	18th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	28	18th noon to 1 p.m.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—		& 19th 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	

N 21, NE 10, E 13, SE 65, S 408, SW 130, W 49, NW 35, Calm 13.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2°.95 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 8th April 1880.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of March 1880, as compared with the corresponding period of March 1879.

STAPLES.	1879.		1880.		1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Firewood	48,540	.....	43,519	.....	48,540	43,519	.....	4,021
Hay	4,740	.....	5,520	.....	4,740	5,520	780	.....
Wooloo	4,860	.....	5,860	.....	4,860	5,860	1,000	.....
Straw	1,920	.....	2,700	.....	1,920	2,700	780	.....
Paddy	4,700	.....	4,800	.....	5,700	4,800	.....	900
Rice	20,106	.....	12,133	.....	20,106	12,133	.....	7,973
Sundry	380	1,404	560	1,403	1,784	1,943	159	.....
Building materials ... ..	.....	1,163	.....	750	1,163	750	.....	413
Sundries ... ..	.....	445	.....	1,400	445	1,400	955	.....
Total ...	80,055	3,012	75,031	3,553	80,067	78,634	3,074	14,107

The decrease in firewood traffic is due to less imports at Canning Ghât.

The decrease in hay, wooloo and straw is due to greater demands at selling stations.

The decrease in paddy is chiefly due to cultivators of the Port Canning Company's estates selling it to the rice mills, for which they were previously advanced.

The decrease in rice traffic is due to the mills not working yet fully.

The increase in sundries is trifling.

The decrease in building materials is due to less materials having been required by Port Canning this year for repair work.

The increase in coal is due to greater demand for the rice mills.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1880.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of March 1880, as compared with the corresponding period of March 1879.

STAPLES.	1879.		1880.		1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Brass and bell-metal ware	938	131	506	137	1,009	643	.....	426
Coal	17,375	.....	9,314	.....	17,375	9,314	.....	8,061
Edible grains	500	1,903	377	2,384	2,402	2,731	379	.....
Jaggree and sugar	892	.....	373	.....	892	373	.....	520
Piece-goods	1,606	.....	1,112	.....	1,606	1,112	.....	494
Silk and silk-cloth ... ..	.....	984	.....	507	984	567	.....	417
Seeds of all sorts	2,079	.....	693	.....	2,079	693	.....	1,386
Shoes	114	.....	118	.....	114	118	4	.....
Sundries	3,160	408	2,000	963	3,653	2,963	.....	690
Wine and beer	68	.....	118	.....	68	118	50	.....
Total ...	27,332	3,510	15,110	3,051	30,842	19,621	423	12,044

The decrease in brass and bell-metal ware is due to less import for want of demands.

The decrease in coal is due to less import for brick-burning coming to a close.

The increase in edible grains is due to both greater import and export according to nature of goods.

The decrease in jaggree and sugar is due to less import.

The decrease in piece-goods is due to less import for want of demand.

The decrease in silk and silk cloth is due to less export.

The decrease in seeds is due to less import for want of demands.

The increase in shoes is trifling.

The decrease in sundries is due to less import.

The increase in wine and beer is due to greater import.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1880.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1880 on 1,507½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.						MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.						TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN			
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.			Receipts.			Coach- ing.			Merchan- dise.			Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.	Rs.	A. P.					
Total traffic for the week...	152,416	2,13,155	8 9	19,530	5 2	13,41,224	20	5,77,491	15 9	52,955	2 0	7,50,447	8 6	52,224	99,320	151,544	
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	141	0 9	12	40 3	.....	.....	383	4 6	35	2 9	524	11 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half- year ...	1,959,733	29,53,280	8 3	270,714	12 7	1,88,11,395	30	79,94,110	2 3	732,794	5 1	1,09,47,369	10 4	448,192	1,350,860	1,999,051	
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,112,140	31,66,406	1 0	290,253	17 9	2,01,62,820	10	85,71,911	2 0	785,749	7 1	1,17,38,217	3 0	700,610	1,450,169	2,160,600	
COMPARISON.																	
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	167,186	2,55,574	3 11	23,427	12 9	15,00,479	30	6,80,698	2 6	63,213	3 4	9,45,172	6 5	52,456	119,497	171,943	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	169	9 0	15	10 10	.....	.....	457	8 4	41	18 10	627	1 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,175,751	33,43,896	8 6	306,523	17 0	2,18,35,276	0	87,25,160	0 10	799,300	6 9	1,20,69,066	9 4	720,163	1,607,864	2,338,027	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1880 on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.									
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A. P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total traffic for the week	52,051	30,711	0 0	2,815	3 0	1,57,172	0	31,254	0 0	2,866	19 0	5,680	2 6	
Or per mile of railway	308	178	13 0	16	7 10	1,080		191	15 7	16	13 7	33	1 5	
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	467,757	4,38,238	11 8	40,171	17 7	23,60,108	24	4,28,990	11 2	39,307	11 2	70,479	8 9	
Total for 13 weeks	520,708	4,68,949	11 8	42,987	1 1	25,37,340	24	4,60,068	11 2	42,172	10 2	85,159	11 3	
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	48,320	31,796	11 0	2,014	13 11	1,61,015	30	28,672	1 5	2,028	5 6	5,642	19 8	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	281	185	2 2	16	18 5	942	30	166	15 0	15	6 1	32	5 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	534,830	4,71,698	8 9	43,238	17 2	20,16,309	26	3,73,575	2 11	34,244	7 8	77,483	4 10	



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 3rd April 1880.

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
 The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
 The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
 The HON'BLE H. A. COCKERELL,
 The HON'BLE C. D. FIELD, LL.D.,
 The HON'BLE A. MACKENZIE,
 The HON'BLE J. O'KINEALY,
 The HON'BLE SYED AMEER HOSSEIN,
 The HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL, C.I.E., RAI BAHADOOR,
 The HON'BLE J. B. KNIGHT, C.I.E.,
 The HON'BLE PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE,
 and
 The HON'BLE F. PRESTAGE.

ROAD AND PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to rating for the construction charges and maintenance of district communications and other works of public utility and of provincial public works was resumed.

The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL moved to add the following proviso to section 81:—

"Provided that no work the maintenance of which is at the time of the commencement of this Act a charge upon Provincial Funds shall be made a charge upon the District Road Fund."

He had not much to say in support of this motion. The principle which it involved was self-evident. When the Road Cess Act was passed, it was distinctly stated that the proceeds of the cess should be applied to local purposes, such as roads and canals, which would directly benefit the districts in which the cess would be levied. A clear distinction was drawn by Sir George Campbell between Provincial and Road Cess Funds. In making his financial statement in this Council in March 1871, he remarked—

"He should like to produce a budget distinct from, and independent of, the arrangements for local cesses, and which he might call the provincial budget, so as to distinguish provincial taxation from that question of local cesses. Provincial taxation and local cesses were in principle quite distinct from one another, and he thought that the question of local cesses for specific local purposes should, as far as possible, be kept quite apart from the other question of provincial finance. The local Rating Bill would be for proper local purposes as the hon'ble member who asked leave to introduce the Bill had pointed to the Council in submitting his motion. In point of fact local funds and cesses of various kinds had existed in several provinces long anterior to the provincial arrangements now for the first time about to be commenced. And he might say here that the Bill of which the hon'ble member had charge, was a measure which had been under consideration before the scheme of financial decentralization was made known by the Government of India.

Sir George Campbell continued—

"He was the more inclined to avoid any appearance of confounding the two subjects; because, while some other local Governments had, he hoped unjustly, incurred the imputation of improving the occasion to add to their provincial resources more than the burden imposed on them by the Government of India, he was specially desirous that the question of local rating in Bengal should not be prejudiced by any suspicion of the kind, that it should be quite understood that any proposal for local rating would be in good faith for really local objects, and subject to effective local administration."

Nothing could be more explicit or more emphatic than this declaration of Sir George Campbell. The question, however, was, whether the promise made by Sir George Campbell had been fulfilled? Had the road cess been applied to the relief of the Provincial Exchequer, or had the proceeds, as declared in Council, been applied only to local improvements in the districts in which it was levied? That question had been answered by his hon'ble friend the Financial Secretary to Government at the last sitting of the Council. He said—

"When the Provincial Service scheme was started in 1871-72, Sir George Campbell told the Council that we received, namely, the Government of Bengal, from the Government grant for Public Works, 37 lakhs less than that which was the cost in 1868-69, 11 lakhs less than the Government of India had felt bound to spend upon Bengal in their worst year of financial panic, viz. in 1870-71. That was all that we could hope for to provide for public works, except when some sudden necessity arose which was out of the question. Without, however, despairing Sir George Campbell went to work, and in two years accumulated, as I have said, a considerable balance. But how did he manage this? By transferring to the Road Funds the maintenance of nearly all the roads in the province, by seizing every wind-fall, and screwing out of the Financial Department every extra penny to which he could lay the shadow of a claim, and by concentrating to the general uses all sorts of petty funds, and lastly by practically suspending all expenditure save what was actually necessary to keep the administration of the Government."

He (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL) was really taken by surprise when this extraordinary statement came from the Financial Secretary. He could hardly believe that Sir George Campbell having just a few months before made an emphatic declaration in this Council for the maintenance of a clear and broad distinction between the Provincial Fund and the Road Cess Fund "in good faith," should have broken his own word and summarily transferred to the Road Fund the maintenance of nearly all the roads in the province, that is, the roads hitherto maintained out of the Provincial Fund. In proposing this amendment his object was to prevent, if practicable, this sort of misappropriation (if he might so term it) of the Road Cess Fund. When the Road Cess was imposed, the cess-payers were distinctly told that, as the resources of the Government were limited for the improvement of local communications, it was necessary to raise additional funds for that purpose; and that the money which would be thus collected would be applied to the improvement of communications in the district. In fact, that it would be devoted to the improve-

ment of the estates from which the contributions would be levied. But if the Road Cess was applied for the maintenance of old roads which had hitherto been charged to the Provincial Funds, how was good faith kept with the people. The road cess was not imposed for the purpose of affording relief to the Imperial or Provincial Exchequer; its object was to help the landholders to bind them together and co-operate with each other for the improvement of communications which would lie in their own estates. But, as it had been shown by the Hon'ble Financial Secretary, this promise had not been fulfilled. The Road Cess Fund had now taken the place of what was formerly called the Amalgamated District Road Fund, and he found on reference to the Administration Report of 1872-73 that the Amalgamated District Road Fund consisted of the following sources of revenue:—

Firstly, of old one per cent. road cess on land levied in Shahabad; secondly, of road tolls; thirdly, of ferry tolls; and, fourthly, of canal tolls.

Road tolls were, he believed, being gradually done away with, and he dared say his hon'ble friend the Financial Secretary would be able to show that in all districts in Bengal road tolls had been abolished. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that was a very proper measure; they were a source of annoyance and trouble and vexation to the people, and the sooner they were abolished the better. By dispensing with this source of income the Road Fund lost about one lakh of rupees a year.

He found from the administration report referred to that more than five lakhs were received from the ferry tolls. The proceeds of those tolls were formerly credited to the Amalgamated Road Fund, and the Government distributed it by annual allotments. From the commencement of the financial year 1872-73 those funds had been made strictly local and made over to the district where they were raised, and were managed by local Committees. Thus, that source of income was also gone. But the greater portion of the old Amalgamated District Fund came from grants-in-aid from Government. It appeared from the report that the grants-in-aid generally amounted to about ten lakhs per annum; but since the imposition of the road cess these grants, if he was informed rightly, had disappeared, so that the road cess was now the only source of income for the maintenance of district roads. Having withdrawn the aid which the Government gave before, he did not think it would be justified to impose on the Road Fund the maintenance of works which used formerly to devolve on the District Fund. As he had already shown the distinction made by Government between the Provincial Fund and the Local Fund was quite clear, and it would be only acting in accordance with the declaration then made to provide that no works which at the commencement of the Act were maintained out of Provincial Funds should be charged to District Road Cess Funds. The object of the Road Cess Fund, as stated by His Grace the Duke of Argyll when Secretary of State for India, was to provide for works the advantages of which would be palpable, direct and immediate. In other words, local funds should be applied to local works; it could not therefore be just to apply the proceeds of the road cess to works which might benefit the whole province and which ought in fairness to be provided for out of provincial funds.

It might be argued that it would practically be difficult to make a distinction between works provincial and local. The Government of India had already made a distinction between works Imperial and Provincial. In the financial statement of 1877 Sir John Strachey had clearly shown what class of public works should be charged to Imperial and what to Provincial revenue. The legislature by creating separate funds for separate works,—Imperial, Provincial, Local, and Municipal,—had also contemplated that the proceeds of each fund should be applied to the objects for which each fund was created, and, such being the case, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think it would be inconsistent if a distinction was made in the way proposed by the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said—"I must take objection to this proposal, that the law should be so worded as to prevent the spending of any road fund money on any work that may now happen to be classed as provincial. The hon'ble member has made much of the statement contained in my speech on one of his former amendments, to the effect that Sir George Campbell, by transferring to the District Road Committee most of the roads in the province, succeeded in effecting savings in the imperial allotment as a whole. Sir George Campbell, in acting as he did, was only giving effect to the whole aim and object

of the road cess legislation. It was because the Imperial Government would not find money for Bengal roads that this local cess was passed to enable us to make them for ourselves. All the money that we received from the Government of India for roads was spent upon roads; but it is obvious that that was utterly insufficient, and if Sir George Campbell, by making into district roads what were fairly such, prevented further demands upon the available savings at his disposal from other sources, he only did what was perfectly legitimate even from the hon'ble member's point of view. But the fact is that the argument which the hon'ble member anticipated would be addressed to him must be so addressed and carefully pressed home. In Bengal it is quite impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line of distinction, based upon any intelligible principle, between local and provincial roads. There were, it is true, certain main or trunk lines which, before the days of railways and canals and river steamers, were recognized as of Imperial importance. These were most of them great arteries of military communication, the routes by which troops and military stores passed from the metropolitan arsenals to the camps, and stations of the upper and outer provinces. But their importance from this point of view has in many cases passed away, while there is not one of them which is not now, as regards the *segment* of it passing through each district, perhaps the most important local road within the district. The roads recognized at present as provincial are chiefly these—

- 1.—The Grand Trunk road to the North-Western Provinces and its branches.
- 2.—The Orissa Trunk Road and its feeders.
- 3.—The Chota Nagpore system.
- 4.—The Calcutta and Jessore road.
- 5.—The Calcutta and Diamond Harbour road.
- 6.—The Ganges and Darjeeling road with branches.
- 7.—The South-Eastern Trunk road (Dacca to Chittagong).
- 8.—Certain Calcutta roads.
- 9.—Certain frontier roads.

There is, so far as I know, no present intention of reducing their number, or of transferring them to District Committees; but there is hardly any of the first eight in the series that might not, as regards some part or other of it, form a perfectly fair charge on local funds.

The limitations imposed by the Bill upon the expenditure of each district road fund are, I submit, already sufficiently precise. It can only be spent upon objects which directly benefit the district and improve its communications. That, Sir, seems to me the true test to apply from an administrative point of view. Financially the tax-payers are sufficiently protected by the limitation placed in the law on the rate of cess leviable. These considerations permit in themselves a sufficient answer to the proposal before us.

I am not, however, altogether content to let my opposition to this proposal rest on these narrow grounds. The hon'ble member has quoted to us certain passages from a speech by Sir George Campbell, containing views upon the relative characteristics of provincial and local taxation. No one has more respect for Sir George Campbell than I have, but I think this Council may well hesitate before it accepts as final the views upon local taxation enunciated by a somewhat *doctrinaire* Governor in the first gust of provincial independence, and when the question was not before him in any well argued form. At the risk perhaps of being misunderstood myself, I feel bound to say that I oppose this and other of the hon'ble member's suggestions, because I consider, first, that they unduly seek to fetter the Lieutenant-Governor's administrative action; and, secondly, that he endeavours to set up a distinction in kind between local and provincial taxation, which in this country has no real existence. The theory of provincial government in India is not after all a mere magnified shadow of the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is not as yet reduced to the position of a much badgered Chairman, content, for peace-sake, to have his hands tied by anticipatory resolutions upon every conceivable point of detail. He is still the personal representative of the Imperial power within the province, and as such, is personally bound to administer, or cause to be administered, all its resources for its best advantage. For this he has to answer, first, to the Viceroy in Council and Her Majesty's Government at home; and secondly, to public opinion; and precisely in that order. A wise Governor will endeavour of course to satisfy both authorities, so far as his conscience lets him; but he

should never, I submit, while the circumstances of this country remain as they are, and while his personal responsibility lasts, out of weak deference to uninstructed sentiment, allow his hands to be tied unduly, or submit to having his legitimate freedom of administration curtailed by superfluous legislation. We have, I am well aware, so far grown out of the patriarchal system in Bengal that legislation has become a necessary part of our constitutional existence. We have to govern upon definite plans and in accordance with civilized methods. We must embody our ideas in clear legal enactments, and attach sanctions to secure their observance. It is sometimes desirable, for educational purposes, or to prevent misconception, to make an Act embody in sufficient detail, or in full outline, some connected administrative scheme; but even in such cases the Council would, I contend, do well to bear in mind the advice of Sir Henry Thring, who makes it a cardinal rule of legislation that "Procedure and matters of detail should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, find any place in the body of an Act; but should, where possible, be left to be prescribed by a court or department of the Government." I for my part would never willingly consent to putting a single clause into a law that was not absolutely required for practical purposes. We are, in this Council at any rate, bound to assume that Government will exercise its discretion rightly in any given case, and were the local legislature to attempt to forestall that discretion in matters of pure administration, such as the Government may fairly be expected to decide upon sound general principles, it would be injuring both the Government and the country, substituting rough running for smooth, and to put it plainly, irritating an overworked executive by an unnecessary and foolish system of legalised nagging. The Council will not I trust deem me wanting in respect, or consider me out of order, if I go on to say that I am not, I believe, alone in thinking that consciously or unconsciously this tendency does occasionally show itself in some recent Bengal Acts. Select Committees are not always content to give the precise amount of legislative assistance asked for, but go on to provide for every possible detail, and to stop up every possible outlet for responsible action. Valuable as local and detailed knowledge is, and much as the Government is to be congratulated on being able to secure such assistance as it gets from the hon'ble members of this Council, it is quite possible to overload our measures with excess of precision on unimportant points. Compare, for instance, our Bengal Survey Act with the Act that sufficed for British Burmah; our Wards' Act with the sections that do for the North-Western Provinces. Something more of detail may be required in Bengal; but certainly nothing like the quantity there is. We cannot here trust a district officer to serve a notice in a reasonable way, but must prescribe every corner of the district in which it is to be stuck. Soon we shall be fixing the diameter of the tom-toms to furnish that everlasting 'beat of drum' that rolls its monotonous rataplan through all our later Acts, or we shall be asked to regulate the width of the official foolscap. Looking back upon some of the proposals pressed upon us in Committee, I consider it fortunate that this identical Cess Bill does not fix by law the precise spot on the annual account-sheet where the Vice-Chairman should sign his name, and affix penalties for his failure to dot his i's. Section after section, under Part III, seems to me to be not really necessary as a part of a law, but to be matter rather for executive management. But as they are unobjectionable, and in accordance with the genius of our local legislation, I accept them. But I do emphatically protest against the idea that the Lieutenant-Governor in his own province is not fit to decide whether a district road is useful for local purposes or not.

Further, Sir, I do not think we ought to recognize any such distinction of kind between provincial and local taxation as is logically involved in the hon'ble member's proposal. The origin of the taxing power is not the same in India as in England. Here it emanates from the Supreme authority; there it emanates from the people itself. To confound the two systems is common enough in the political cant of the present day. Men talk, and newspapers write, as if India were all the same as Middlesex. They apply the same tests to its administration as to Parliamentary Government and the ancient local systems at home. They babble about the separation of executive and judicial functions, about local self-government and representation, and the like, forgetting that outside the Presidency towns these shibboleths of so called progress may prove to be mischievous when they cease to be only

meaningless. Whatever may be the future of this country as regards representation in its Government, it is absurd to pretend that as yet any such theories hold good. It may be politic and wise to encourage such aspirations, and it seems an ungenerous thing to throw cold water upon ideas with which we as Englishmen necessarily sympathise. But if we *are* to cultivate habits of local self-government among the people, we must proceed by cautious and well considered steps. They must learn to walk before they are allowed to run. They must learn to stand before they are allowed to walk. And in the work of practical government we must look more to the actual fact, to the precise stage of political growth with which we have to deal, and beware of injuring material progress by a leaning to utopian theories. Bengal is an advanced province in many ways, but it is not after all quite on the same platform as Great Britain yet. We must remember, therefore, in discussing questions of taxation, that in England the people in Parliament assembled taxes itself, or passes enabling laws providing for local taxation of kinds. The town populations in their Town Councils tax themselves for municipal purposes. The counties tax themselves for roads and other objects. In India, on the other hand, a foreign, but we hope benevolent, Government taxes the people *ab extra* in their own interests, and often in their own despite. Viewed thus, municipal and other local taxation is in India as distinctly Imperial taxation as the income tax itself. Were there no such local cesses, the Government would in its own interests have to provide for the police, conservancy, and lighting of its towns, and the making and maintenance of communications. In order to bring in economy of administration, to secure the help of those locally interested, and to reconcile local populations to special burdens, the Government transfers the assessment and management of certain sources of revenue to local bodies: but the ultimate responsibility still lies with Government, and it is for the Government to lay down the limits within which the system shall be worked. That, Sir, I conceive to be the only sound theory of local taxation in India. It is thus, in my opinion, entirely for Government to decide whether the cost of any particular work is one which it can equitably charge to a local fund. That is, it seems to me, not a point on which it should ordinarily submit to have its hands tied by legislation.

Of course when the Government consents to embody in a law provisions for the delegation of a portion of its taxing power to local authorities, it must be bound thereafter by the conditions which it then accepts; and in respect of municipal taxation it has been content to work very generally upon Western ideas, and to abandon to a large extent even the appearance of effective control. It is held that self-interest will lead the people of towns to do what is best for themselves, and that the tax-payers are thus brought so directly into contact with the administration of the funds that no very decided check is necessary from above. But I for one am not prepared to admit that this theory can be applied in its integrity to the working of the District Road Fund.

It would certainly not be for the advantage of the tax-payers to have local taxation of this sort treated as different in kind from Provincial and Imperial taxation. It is to them a distinct gain that the road cesses are now shown as Provincial rates in the Imperial accounts. The full extent of the public burdens is thus clearly seen. But if the taxation is of the same kind as Provincial, Government must have a potential voice in regard to its application. Government has, in the absence of any real representative system, to protect the interests of the many, of the people at large, and in their interests it must decide, and it alone, what communications are a fair charge upon district funds and what on the general funds of the State. For these reasons I would reject absolutely the hon'ble member's proposition.

That the Government when left at liberty to administer all the funds at its disposal will do so wisely may not unfairly be inferred from the manner in which the imposition of these cesses been has utilised to free the trade of the country from tolls. An income of Rs. 96,600 annually has been surrendered by the abolition of tolls since the Cess Act was passed. On the 1st of this month the very last tolls in Bengal upon either provincial or local roads ceased to exist. But in any case so long as Government is really responsible for the administration, and so long as self-government is not a fact of the present, but a dream of the future, the Lieutenant-Governor must retain effective control over the application and distribution of these provincial and local cesses.

The HON'BLE MR. PRESTAGE said that, although he laboured under the disadvantage of not having been present at the last meeting of the Council, he thought he should not give a silent vote to the amendment or the Bill now under consideration, and in the hope that it might possibly influence the hon'ble mover of the amendment, and other hon'ble members who would in any way limit the powers of the Government, to raise funds for the purposes which were contemplated in this Bill. He thought, he should say, that they need not look far to see that it was most certainly to the interest of the rate-payers of the day, as it would be to the advantage of those of the future, that the Bill should become law. He might mention a case, in fact he might say he was intimately acquainted with a case, in which a first-class railway had been constructed through a most populous and prosperous district in Bengal. The railway had cost some £20,000 a mile to construct, it had been open for traffic for nearly ten years, and up to the present time there were not only no roads to many of the stations, but in some places the stations could not be approached without committing trespass. It had been frequently represented that, if funds were not forthcoming for the construction of the roads, an effort should be made to take up the necessary land to give a right-of-way and free access to the stations. If they also looked to the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran through some 120 miles of the productive district of Rungpore, they found that really little or nothing had been done to make roads to the stations on the line. The state of affairs appeared to him to be this. The general tax-payers had contributed something like 95 per cent. of the outlay necessary to construct first-class railways through most important districts, and for want of the remaining 5 per cent. required for the construction of roads leading to them, the communication in most cases was still most imperfect.

Then, if they looked to the rich rice-producing districts of Backergunge, which the hon'ble member had described as the granary of Bengal, although a first-class railway ran direct from this port for 150 miles in the direction of that district, and from the terminus of the railway a first-class waterway led down to and served most thoroughly the whole of the district, yet, up to the present time, it had received little or no benefit from the great outlay incurred upon the railway; and in judging of the cost of improving such water communications, it must be remembered that we had no £20,000 a mile to provide to construct the way. It existed, and cost nothing to construct or maintain, and all that it would be necessary to do would be to incur the trifling outlay of something like £200 a mile to put a most useful line of steamers upon them. He was well acquainted with the working of such steamer services as were required, which, during the past three years, had yielded a return of something like 70 per cent., and during the past half-year the very handsome return of 15 per cent. had been shown. It seemed to him that somewhat fine distinctions had been made in this Council and elsewhere between what was termed imperial revenue and local funds; and, however necessary and proper it might be to maintain such distinction, they must, he thought, all agree that, so far as revenue-producing powers were concerned, Bengal, if not the milch cow, was certainly the backbone of India; and if ever the time came that the imperial revenues had to make good guaranteed interest upon railways, meet expenditure on famines, or any such imperial liabilities, they might make sure that Bengal would be burthened the most. It therefore behoved this Council, and more particularly the majority of the hon'ble members who sat on that side of it, to do their utmost to render this great producing province still more productive, and this, he submitted, could best be done by improving its internal communications. He would therefore place ample funds at the disposal of the local Government; and in placing these funds in its hands, he would in no way hamper it in determining the exact manner in which they should be spent. He said again he would place the Government in ample funds, and throw upon it the responsibility of spending them judiciously.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that, before putting the amendment, he would not follow hon'ble members through all their arguments, but would say a few words upon the distinction which had been made between Imperial and Local Works. He should like to express his concurrence in a point which had been referred to with considerable force by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, namely

the mischief of interfering with the Government in petty details in the drafting of Bills by those who were not thoroughly conversant with the actual working of measures; if these provisions were adopted they would operate injuriously towards the District Committees instead of giving them relief as was intended. The only cases in which the duty of maintaining Provincial works was made over to District Committees was where a road had been one of the great Provincial high roads, and became abandoned by the substitution of some other superior communication in the same direction; the question then sometimes arose whether the road should be allowed to fall to pieces, or should be made over to the Committees of the various districts through which it passed, and be maintained and kept up for local purposes; that was the only case in which a Provincial road had been made over to District Committees. But he would mention one or two roads out of the list given by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, showing how very possibly the necessity for such transfers might happen again. Take for instance the Calcutta and Diamond Harbour Road, or the Ganges and Darjeeling Road. The Diamond Harbour Road was now a Provincial road, but it was the great line of communication between Calcutta and the lower reaches of the river, and for Provincial purposes it was necessary to maintain it. Members were perhaps aware that there was a scheme for making a railroad to Diamond Harbour, and if the Government constructed a railway for Provincial purposes, it would be no longer necessary for it to maintain throughout the district of 24 Pergunnahs an old metalled highway which had ceased to be of any use, except for purely local purposes, and the first thing would be to give up that road. The District Committee would be but too ready to accept a present of a good metalled road, and to have it free of charge only for the cost of maintenance. It would then become one of the most important district roads. Again, there was a project for connecting Khoosna and Jessore by a railroad with Calcutta; if that were done, it would not be necessary to keep up the road that passed through Baraset. It would become an ordinary feeder road, and would be used like any other district road.

To enact that the Government should not make over to District Committees any road, the maintenance of which was now a charge on Provincial Revenues, would be not only to hamper the Government, but to prevent its giving over a valuable present to District Committees. Therefore His Honor might say that whatever had been done in this way had been done, not in the interest of the Government, but of the District Funds. So far from Government shifting its proper burden on the District Funds, the Government was every day giving grants from Provincial Funds to Local Funds to help them to open up communications. Take for instance the Nattore road. The Government had given one and a half lakhs towards this particular district road because it was a very important one. There was hardly a road throughout the province of any importance which had not been helped more or less by grants from Provincial Funds; it was a very important and most useful way of employing surplus proceeds of Provincial and Local Funds. Not a single complaint had come to His Honor that the Government had imposed upon District Committees the maintenance of roads the expense of which they should not be called upon to bear, and he therefore thought the amendment before the Council was quite uncalled for.

The motion was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the words "or sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence" for the words "or of any disgraceful conduct" in section 84. He believed hon'ble members would agree with him in thinking that the words "disgraceful conduct" were very vague and indefinite; they might be interpreted in different ways by different persons according to their peculiar idiosyncracies. The object of the section he believed was to shut out from Cess Committees persons who might disgrace themselves by committing offences punishable with imprisonment, and that object would be attained by substituting the words proposed by him; a provision similar to what he proposed obtained in the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER remarked that a great deal of what had been said on the previous amendment by the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Mackenzie) applied to the present amendment. The question was whether the exercise of the discretion which the head of the Government would possess under this section was not sufficiently guarded by public opinion and

the check of the Supreme Government. If in the exercise of that discretion he considered that any member of a District Committee had done something which rendered him unworthy of remaining on that Committee, the head of the Government should have full authority to turn such member out. MR. DAMPIER thought the discretion might fairly, and ought to, be left in the hands of the Government.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said the section as it now stood in the Bill was an absolute encroachment upon the law as it existed in Act X of 1871, which provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might for any cause which he might deem sufficient remove any member of the Committee whom he might deem it expedient to remove. That discretion was now limited by the insertion of the words "disgraceful conduct," and he thought it went far enough.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that this was a matter which might possibly be left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor; he could conceive many cases in which a man might be guilty of disgraceful conduct which might make it improper to retain him on a Committee which was entrusted with the administration of large funds, and which might make it disagreeable to the other members to serve with him, but he yet might not have been sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence.

The motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of "shall" for "may" in section 99, line 1. He was afraid he might be accused again of interfering with the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor. The section provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the members voting at any special meeting, remove the Vice-Chairman. He submitted that when two-thirds of the members voted for the removal of the Vice-Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor should consider it his duty to remove such Vice-Chairman, for he could no longer command the confidence of the Committee. In such cases BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought the law ought to be imperative. He wished to state that he would be the last person to interfere with the legitimate discretion of the Government, but where a public body was constituted under the law, and certain privileges were conferred upon it, it was but right that they should be duly respected in practice. It was nothing but fair and reasonable that when two-thirds of the Committee expressed their want of confidence in their executive head, the Lieutenant-Governor should give effect to that vote.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said this was rather a matter for His Honor the President to express an opinion upon, and it would really be a matter of importance if a time came when there should be a struggle such as was going on in France in the elections of Mayors of Communes between the Government and the local bodies. In such a case it would be an enormous power in the hand of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Council must first make up its mind as to what it intended, and then express it in words. The legal members on his right and left were of opinion that the word "may" in the section was imperative, and if so, Mr. Dampier thought it would be necessary to qualify it by the addition of the words "in his discretion."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought this was a case in which it was only reasonable that the Government should be left with the discretion which it had always exercised. Cases had arisen in which a little local clique, which was entirely against the general feeling of the whole district, had formed a party against an officer; the combination might be caused by a temporary misunderstanding, and the misunderstanding might be cleared up, and the Committee be sorry for it the very next day. He had known cases in which things of that sort had happened; therefore it was necessary that power should be given to Government to exercise its discretion as to whether, having the case in all its bearings before it, it should remove the Vice-Chairman, or endeavour to arbitrate and conciliate both parties.

The motion was negatived, and the words "in his discretion" inserted after the word "may."

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of sections 105 and 106. His reason for doing so was because these sections had a tendency to multiply expenditure. The works which were ordinarily executed by Road Committees were of a simple nature,—repairs of roads, water communications, and so forth,—the execution of which did not require much professional skill: if they were

honestly executed the object would be sufficiently attained. The Divisional Superintendent of Works referred to in section 105 would practically occupy the position of a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department; he was an officer of very high rank, and from his standing in the service was supposed to possess considerable knowledge and skill in his profession. The question was whether, for the superintendence of such simple works as ordinarily fell within the scope of a Road Cess Engineer's duties, it was necessary that the Committee should employ the services of such a highly paid officer as a Divisional Superintendent. He thought that what was wanted in the mofussil was good road-makers and not engineers of high scientific attainments. He believed the Executive Engineers now employed by the Committees were generally competent to look after the works under their charge, and it would be simply a waste of money if they were compelled to employ a high class of officers in the position of Divisional Superintendent of Works.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said—"I am lost in astonishment at the hon'ble member's statement that district works are of such a simple and ordinary description that the District Engineers may not only be men of very ordinary calibre, but that they need no looking after. Why, sir, our late departed common friend, Rajah Digamber Mitter, spent years of his life and much of his money in endeavouring to convince both Government and the public that all the evils human health has suffered in Lower Bengal came from bad alignment of our roads and railways. He charged not merely our District Engineers, but the first class talent that designed our trunk railways, with water-logging the whole country by ignoring the conditions of its drainage and natural fall. I am quite sure he for one would say that you cannot have your district road-making too closely supervised. These sections come to us in fact from the Public Works Department. They are the fruit of sad experience. If all accounts be true, so far from involving a useless increase of expenditure, they will actually effect a saving of public money by ensuring its proper application. The heavy bridge works required in a country like Bengal, and the difficult questions arising in connection with waterway, drainage, and the like, make the district road work anything but a simple matter. These sections are highly important and cannot be abandoned.

The section was inserted on the recommendation of the Public Works Department; it was found that the construction and maintenance of these roads running across large marshes and waterways in the country required high scientific knowledge and close inspection. It was believed that for the advantage of the districts, and the proper application of money, the District Engineers should be subject to the superior professional supervision and check of Divisional Superintendents; these sections had been introduced in the interests of the tax-payers and the benefit of the Road Fund."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that officers of the class contemplated by these sections were appointed last year on representations received from the Local Committees of some of the larger districts. The works executed out of the District Road Fund were not at all of that simple character which the hon'ble mover of the amendment seemed to think; some of the larger Committees had really very important works to construct; large bridges which cost several lakhs of rupees, and roads crossing the drainage of enormous tracts of country, and which were calculated to do irreparable mischief if they were not properly laid down. From no less than four divisions applications had come to employ special officers of the Public Works Department who should relieve the Superintending Engineers of their duty of supervising the works under the charge of the District Committees. As things at present stood, every petty work for which a scheme was prepared had to go before the Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, who had also got his own work to do in the regular branch of the service. The result was that some of the Committees had schemes pending for four or five years which were sent backwards and forwards, between the Superintending Engineer and the Committee, in consequence of having been unskilfully prepared, merely because the Superintending Engineer had not time to go to the spot and point out where the defect lay and get it remedied at once. There had been roads under construction for a number of years from the inefficiency of the District Engineer and the impossibility of the officer of the Public Works Department going to the spot. It was on the special recommendation of the District Committees that the

appointments he had mentioned had been made. But some of the Committees had complained that although they were most anxious to get an officer of this sort, one or two of the smaller Committees in the division withheld their consent and deprived them of the advantage of such an officer: it was on this account that this provision was inserted. Where a Divisional Superintendent was appointed, it was found that the waste of money from bad engineering had ceased, and great saving and advantage to the districts concerned had resulted.

The motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the following words at the end of paragraph 2 of section 121 :—

“Unless such rate shall in his opinion be insufficient to provide for the proper maintenance of such works as are contained in the statement prepared under section 110 or 112”—

and to substitute the following in lieu of paragraph 3 :—

“If it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that the proceeds of the cess at the rate so determined will not suffice for the purpose of maintenance of such works as are contained in the statement prepared under section 110 or 112, the Lieutenant-Governor may order the suspension of new works, or such portion of new works, as he may consider necessary in order to provide for the due maintenance of works already in existence.”

The object of the section was to give power to the Lieutenant-Governor to raise the rate to the maximum under certain circumstances, although a lower rate might be recommended by the Road Cess Committee. The power of the Lieutenant-Governor in such cases was limited. It was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might increase the rate where sufficient provision had not been made for the proper maintenance of the works contained in the statement prepared under section 110 or 112. It was certainly the first duty of the Committee to maintain the works they had undertaken to maintain, and if due provision had not been made, the head of the Government should insist on proper provision being made for such maintenance. Practically no Cess Committee would be so thoughtless as not to provide for the proper maintenance of the works in their charge; but if they should be so self-forgetful as not to make due provision for the maintenance of the works, power should be given to the Lieutenant-Governor to require the Committee to omit certain new works in order to provide for the proper maintenance of works already executed, instead of giving him a power to raise the rate. He hoped that in proposing this amendment he would not be accused of interfering with the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Road Cess Committees being charged with the administration of the fund were the proper parties to decide what rate should be fixed for the levy of the cess; but if they from oversight or neglect of duty omitted to provide for the maintenance of existing works, it should be in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor to insist upon their proper maintenance.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said—“The proposal that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not be at liberty to compel the Committee to raise a sufficient sum to maintain the works entered in its own general district scheme of roads, unless he can effect this by suspending new works entered in their annual estimates, is again one that ought not, I think, to be accepted. Apart from the fact that the Committee may be supposed not to have entered new works in their estimates unless they were really required, and that the maintenance of existing works is a primary duty that they should under no circumstances be able to evade, I feel bound to object, upon the principle already enunciated, to the further attempt to withdraw from the Lieutenant-Governor a discretion which he has felt it necessary to claim. The hon'ble member has deprecated that argument, but it is one that must be urged all the same. I have already troubled the Council at some length with certain views upon the theory of Government and local taxation in India. Those views apply exactly, and with special force, in the present case. The local agencies in charge of the funds raised by taxation, whether Collectors or Committees, are as yet only ministers on behalf of the supreme authority.

A Bengal district is a vast tract of country with an enormous and often heterogeneous population. The members of the Road Committee have no such direct and pressing interest in the administration of the funds as the Municipal Commissioners have in the case of Town Funds. Each of them probably knows

only a small portion of the area affected, and pays but an insignificant fraction of the total cost. He is personally unknown to the vast majority of the taxpayers, and feels no sort of personal responsibility to them in detail. Hence the Government, through its officers, must retain a very potential influence in the administration of the fund. I consider myself that the Cess Act, as it now stands, goes to the very verge of what is prudent in this delegation of control. Samples of the result are given in the paper circulated regarding the appointment of engineers. It is admitted that in that particular the Government must recall a part of the authority delegated. I am certainly not myself in favour of extending it in other directions, and I think in this matter of works the Bill still leaves far too wide a discretion to the local Committees. That, however, is not the view that the Government desires to take at present. It consents to carry on the experiment very much on the existing lines; but it *must* retain a power of deciding as between provincial and district works, and it *must* be in a position to compel this local agency to do its duty in case of recusancy. I know as a fact that these powers are sometimes necessary, and that District Committees can do very foolish and wrong-headed things when the humour favours them. I cannot too often repeat that maladministration of the District Road Funds *must* in the end lie at the door of the Government itself; and no pretty phrases about local self-government and the like will serve to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of his personal responsibility in this matter. The local Government cannot, I submit with deference, afford to be led away by unreal and specious arguments of a general kind, such as are commonly ventilated by irresponsible European advisers, and are caught up so readily by native publicists out here, but which do not bear analysis, and are in the mouths of most who use them—mere empty phrases echoed from the commonplace of an entirely different state of society. Government must retain power sufficient to protect the interests of the State and the people at large. It must be in a position to compel the proper expenditure of these funds, and especially the proper maintenance of recognized district works. It insists upon very little when it only insists on that last point, and leaves the Committees to start new works at their own free will."

The motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would ask the Council to go back to the amendment in section 19, the consideration of which was postponed. As he explained last time, the old section 19 cut up into two sections—19 and 19A—and the amendment of the hon'ble member was to omit section 19. The substance of the present amendment was that the disability which was imposed in the existing Act on holders of estates who failed to file in returns within the time required by the notice should be withdrawn. It had been said that the power of imposing a daily fine was sufficient, and MR. DAMPIER had promised to make certain inquiries. He had made inquiries from about thirty officers, and he was bound to say there was a wide divergence of opinion on the subject. Fines had been very largely imposed, but something like ten per cent. only were levied; all the rest were remitted when the returns were filed. Considering that was the first time such returns were called for, he was not prepared to say that the returns were not filed with fair punctuality; they were required within three months and were filed within six. There were one or two gentlemen who were refractory; they appealed against the fines imposed, instead of filing their returns, and it was for such cases that this extra penalty was necessary. Many officers said they had no doubt the effect of this disability hanging in *terrorem* over landholders was the cause of punctuality; others thought it might be dispensed with. That being the state of the case, MR. DAMPIER would say *factum valeat* and retain the provision imposing the disability. It would hurt no one who did not intentionally and perversely disobey the law.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL then withdrew the amendment to omit section 19, which he moved at the last meeting.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "and on payment of such fee as the Board of Revenue shall from time to time determine" in lines 2 to 4, paragraph 2, of section 31. The question of exempting applications under this section from the payment of a fee was considered in Committee, and he there gave notice of this motion.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the question involved in this amendment was this, when a man made a return was he entitled to have a copy of the

return and valuation given to him without paying even the fee for copying it? He thought it was fair that the applicant should pay for the work done in making a copy.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the word "copying" inserted before the word "fee."

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice, to add to the last paragraph of section 101 the words "subject to an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor whose decision shall be final." This section, he said, referred to the suspension or dismissal of District Engineers. Under section 102 common clerks, when suspended or dismissed by the Committee, were allowed to appeal to the Commissioner, and it was very desirable that a high officer of the rank of District Engineer should not be liable to be summarily suspended or removed by the Road Cess Committee. He found, however, that the hon'ble mover of the Bill, by the amendment of which he had given notice, proposed to withdraw this power from the Committee altogether, and to provide that the Engineer should be suspended or removed only by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor. If the hon'ble mover thought such a course necessary, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had no objection to offer to it, and would withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn, and on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "or the Committee" were omitted from line 3 of the last clause of the section.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER clause (2) of the definition of "Estate" in section 4 was omitted; and the following definition was added to the section:—

"'Year' means the cess year as determined by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 11 of this Act."

In section 5 a verbal amendment was made on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in accordance with the exclusion of guaranteed railways from the tax.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "under the rules laid down in this Part," were inserted after "cess" in clause 2, line 2, of section 34, with the object of declaring the procedure to be used in valuing and assessing estates which were found out or had come into existence by alluvion after the valuation and assessments had been completed.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following proviso was added to section 39 to meet the case of estates in which, according to custom (as in Backergunge), rents were not payable till the end of the year:—

"Provided that, in cases in which, according to local usage or to the terms of any agreement, no part of such rent falls due before the end of the year on account of which it is payable, the tenure-holder or ryot shall pay the amount of road cess and public works cess due by him in two equal instalments, upon such days as shall be for that purpose appointed by any order of the Lieutenant-Governor."

In section 39 several amendments in the wording were made on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, so as to meet the case both of estates in which the revenue was payable by instalments, as well as of small estates where there were no instalments.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, under section 44 of the Bill a recorded shareholder in the land revenue register, on paying more than the proper proportion of cess on his share, might ask the Collector for a Certificate for recovering the excess from the other shareholders. It had been pointed out to Mr. Dampier that the provision, though at first sight so desirable, was open to objection, because, for instance, there might be four shareholders registered as having equal joint shares; but when the estate came to be valued, it might be found that there had been a division of land by metes and bounds as a private arrangement among the shareholders, and that, according to this private partition, the value of the lands actually held by A was very much higher than the value of the lands held by B, C, or D; thus the proportion of the cess payable by A, B, C, and D respectively would not always be in proportion to the shares recorded in the register. To meet such cases he moved the addition to the section of the following proviso:—

"Provided also that if any person against whom such certificate has been made shall object that the amount of the cesses for the recovery of which the certificate has been made is greater than the amount which the applicant for the certificate would recover from such

person in a civil court, as being equitably payable in respect of such person's share or interest in the estate or tenure, and if in the opinion of the Collector there is probable ground for such objection, the Collector may, if he see fit, cancel such certificate, and leave the applicant to his remedy in the civil court."

The motion was agreed to.

The words "may if he think fit" were substituted for "shall" in line 1, clause 2, of the same section.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said his next amendment arose out of the amendment proposed at the last meeting of the Council by his friend opposite (Syed Ameer Hossein). As section 47 stood, if a holder of rent-free land did not pay his cess on due date, there was a very heavy penalty imposed, namely, the payment of the whole sum due, plus a sum equal to twice the amount of the cess, that is to say, three times the amount with costs. He thought, on mature reflection, that that was too severe a penalty, and therefore he proposed to alter section 47, so as to render the defaulter liable to pay only twice the amount of cess due with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. and costs. He therefore moved to omit the words from "in addition to" in line 8 to the end of section 47, and the substitution of the following:—

"A sum equal to double the amount of such instalment due to him under sections 46D and 46E, with interest on such sum calculated at the rate of 12 per centum per annum from the date on which such instalment was payable, and with all costs of suit."

The motion was agreed to.

And the following proviso was added to the section:—

"Provided that such holder shall have paid to the Collector all sums due to such Collector in respect of road cess and public works cess, and not otherwise."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following sections were substituted for section 48B:—

"48B. The provisions of sections 46E and 47 shall be applicable to every amount which, as provided in section 46D, may become payable by the owner and holder of any such rent-free land to the holder of any such estate or tenure after the fulfilment of the requirements in sections 46A, 46B, and 46C contained.

48b. The provisions of section 47 shall not be applicable to any such amount which may have become so payable, under the provisions of Bengal Act X of 1871 or of this Act, before the fulfilment of the requirements of the said sections 46A, 46B, and 46C; but when any instalment of cess which may have become payable before the fulfilment of such requirements has not been paid to the holder of such estate or tenure on the date on which such instalment was payable, the holder of such estate or tenure may recover the amount of such instalment together with interest at the rate of 12 per centum per annum on such amount, and with all costs of suit.

Provided that no holder of an estate or tenure shall recover any amount under the provisions of this section, unless he has paid to the Collector all sums which became payable by him to such Collector on account of road cess and public works cess, at any date within the year in which the amount sought to be recovered became payable to such holder of an estate or tenure."

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the omission of sections 51 and 51A, and the substitution for them of the following sections:—

"51. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter contained, the Collector may at any time cause a notice as mentioned in section 16 to be served on the holder of any rent-free land which he shall consider not to have been entered in the return of any estate or tenure in which such land should have been included under the provisions of section 46. Such notice shall require the holder of such land to lodge at the office of the said Collector a return in the form in schedule A contained in respect of such land;

and on service of such notice the provisions of this Chapter shall no longer apply to such lands; but the same consequences shall ensue, and the same liabilities shall attach to the holder of such land as would have ensued and would have attached if such lands had constituted a revenue-free estate.

51A. If within one year of the commencement of this Act no notice has been served on the holder of any rent-free land as mentioned in section 51, requiring him to lodge a return in the office of the Collector, and if such land has not been included in any extracts from returns of estates and tenures published by the Collector under section 46A or other similar section, the holder of such rent-free land shall be bound within one month of the expiration of such year to give information of such omission to the Collector, together with a description of the said land, its area, and the amount of rent payable to him thereupon.

51B. On receipt of such information whether within the time prescribed or after the expiration thereof, the Collector may, by an order in writing, require such owner or holder to make a return of his land in the form in schedule A contained, or, if the gross rental of such land does not exceed one hundred rupees, may order that such land shall be summarily valued under section 24 or section 25, and may proceed to make such valuation.

Such orders shall have the same effect and be followed by the same consequences as the issue of a notice by the Collector under section 51.

51C. As soon as any rent-free land has been valued by the Collector after the issue of a notice as provided in section 51, or after an order made under section 51B, the holder of such land shall become liable to pay to the Collector the road cess and the public works cess due on such land, in accordance with such valuation, for the three years last preceding such valuation, at the full rates at which such cesses were respectively levied for each such year in the district generally, with interest calculated at twelve per centum per annum on each instalment from the date on which such instalment would have been payable if the land had been so valued at the last valuation of the district or part of a district.

51D. Every holder of rent-free land who, being required by section 51A to give information to the Collector, voluntarily or negligently omits to give such information within the prescribed time, shall be liable for such omission to such fine as the Collector shall think fit to impose, not exceeding fifty rupees, for such omission.

Provided that no such fine shall be imposed by the Collector for such omission on any holder of rent-free land who at any time after the expiration of the time prescribed shall of his own motion and otherwise than after the issue of any notice by the Collector in respect of his lands give such information to the Collector.

51E. No owner or holder of rent-free land on whom a notice has been served by the Collector under section 51, or in respect of whose land an order has been made by the Collector under section 51B, shall be liable to have the land to which such notice or order refers included in any return of an estate or tenure or to pay any amount as road cess or public works cess otherwise than to the Collector or to some person appointed by him in that behalf, unless, on a revaluation of any estate or tenure being made, the Collector shall by an order direct that for the future such land shall be included within such estate or tenure for the purposes of this Act;

and upon such order being made the provisions of this Chapter, in so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the assessment and payment of road cess and public works cess in respect of such land."

These, MR. DAMPIER said, were very important sections. The sections 51 and 51A, as they now stood in the Bill, provided that if a rent-free holder's land had not been included in any zemindar's return, if no notice came to him that his land was so included, he was bound to ascertain whether he was so included or not. The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee) then objected that zemindars did not like to have their lakhiraj holders coming in and looking into their returns, and he had favored MR. DAMPIER with a draft section embodying the zemindar's view of the matter. That had been one of the nuclei out of which these new sections arose. There was another nucleus among the suggestions submitted by a Deputy Commissioner in Chota Nagpore. The Deputy Commissioner had come accidentally upon a lakhiraj tenure in the Chota Nagpore estate, which the manager of that estate had omitted to enter in his returns; and this tenure consisted not of little fields and plots, but of several villages; but having discovered these rent-free lands, the Deputy Commissioner found that under the law as it stood he had no authority to value and levy cess on them. To meet this difficulty, MR. DAMPIER had provided that if the Collector thought proper he might at any time issue notice on the holders of lakhiraj lands calling upon them to come in and be taxed, and from the moment the notice was issued, the lakhirajdar would be treated in all respects as a holder of a revenue-free registered estate; his connection with the zemindar would be altogether cut off for the purposes of the Act.

The new sections further provided that if the holder of any rent-free land escaped both the zemindar's and the Collector's notice, that is, if within one year of the commencement of the Act no notice had been served on him by the Collector to come in and be taxed independently of the zemindar, and if no extracts from returns had been published in his village shewing that his lands had been included in the zemindar's returns, then the lakhirajdar was required himself to come in to the Collector and say "tax me." The Collector might then call upon him to make a return in regular form, or if it was a small estate, he might value it summarily. The great difficulty in these sections had been in some way to meet the wishes of the zemindars. They said that the sections now in the Bill would have the effect of stirring up litigation between the pseudo rent-free holder and the zemindar. MR. DAMPIER hoped these sections would obviate the objection which had been taken.

The HON'BLE PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE said the sections which it was proposed to replace by the sections now submitted did not provide for the case

in which a person calling himself a lakhirajdar applied to the Collector for permission to file a return and pay cess upon land in respect of which the zemindar had already made a return as his rent-paying land. That was a point upon which it was very difficult to legislate without bringing the lakhirajdar and the zemindar into collision in innumerable cases. He thought the sections now proposed were under the circumstances satisfactory both to the zemindar and to the lakhirajdar, and would therefore withdraw the amendment which he had proposed at the last meeting of the Council.

The sections were then agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "and not being one of the tramways or railways mentioned in section 8" were inserted after "Chapter II" in line 8 of section 52.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following section was inserted after section 81:—

"With the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Committee may from time to time undertake to guarantee the annual payment from the District Road Fund of such sums as they shall think fit, as interest on capital expended on any works which may directly improve the means of communication within the district or between the district and other districts."

In section 115A a verbal amendment was made on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "or by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman for sums above that amount" at the end of the first sentence of section 136 were omitted, and the following clause inserted:—

"Cheques for sums exceeding one hundred rupees shall be signed by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. When the Vice-Chairman is absent, or from any cause incapacitated from signing, such cheques shall be signed by any *ex-officio* member of the Committee other than the Chairman, for such Vice-Chairman."

In section 145 the words "and Branch Committees" were inserted after "Committees" in line 3, clause 2.

DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the drainage and improvement of lands be taken into consideration, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and the clauses were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee. The alterations made in the Bill were, he said, fully set out in the report, and he would only notice some prominent points.

The Committee had inserted a section empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that the powers and functions of the Commissioners should cease when he was satisfied that the objects of their appointment had been fulfilled. Under the Dhankoni Drainage Act, the Commissioners had to make an apportionment immediately the works were done, and became *functi officio* as soon as the apportionment was finished; but in consequence of what had passed in connection with the scheme, the Committee thought it necessary to allow the Commissioners an opportunity of watching results for three years after the works were completed before proceeding to apportion the cost of the works; necessarily, therefore, their existence and powers must continue till all was complete.

Section 24 laid down the procedure by which persons whose property had become deteriorated, instead of having benefited by the works, might claim compensation.

The most material alteration made was in section 28. As he had already stated, according to the Dhankoni scheme, as soon as the work was executed, the Commissioners were required to apportion the cost according to the benefit derived by the owners of the land; but in the course of the years which had elapsed, it was found that in a few cases instead of benefit being derived, injury had been done to some lands, and others had been assessed in a higher proportion than the benefit derived. The Dhankoni Act, however, had made no provision for the correction or revision of the apportionment once made by the Committee.

The Select Committee on this Bill had come to the conclusion that no reasonable apportionment of the expenses could be made until at least three

years' experience had been acquired of the effect of the works. With the consent of the Government therefore they had provided that the regular apportionment should not be made until three years had elapsed from the completion of the works. During those three years the Commissioners were to do all in their power to watch the land and to make themselves acquainted with such facts as might be useful in making the final apportionment. But they had thought proper that the payment of interest to Government on the capital expended should not be deferred for these three years; and had therefore provided that, as soon as the work was completed, there should be a very rough apportionment to be paid only by the landholders, not for the repayment of any portion of the capital, but to meet the charge on account of interest during that time; the landowners would pay the interest year by year, and at the end of three years the regular apportionment and adjustment would be made. Landholders could recover nothing during those three years, but the amount of interest was so small that the Select Committee considered that the payment would not give cause for reasonable complaint to the landholders. That was the main change made in the Bill.

In sections 42 and 43 the Committee provided that every landholder who paid the sum charged upon him may recoup the amount, either by enhancing the rent of tenants whose lands had been improved, or by recovering from them the sum paid by him, together with interest at 5 per cent., the tenant having the option of paying in either of those modes. To section 48 two clauses had been added, providing that the surplus profits vested in the Collector should be appropriated to the liquidation of the instalments, and giving power to capitalize the cost of maintenance and levy the same as the original cost of the works.

Under the Dhankoni scheme there had been a dead-lock in the recovery of the sum advanced by the Government; there were certain technical and legal difficulties arising out of the wording of the Act, and to meet these difficulties Chapter VII of the Bill had been introduced. It contained special provisions for the Dhankoni scheme, and specified the portions of the Bill which should be applicable to works carried out under that scheme, and empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to direct a revision of the apportionment of the cost of any scheme or works carried out under Act V of 1871, if he thought fit so to direct. MR. DAMPIER did not think it necessary to make any further observations.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved to insert the words "whether antecedent or subsequent to the preparation of the scheme and plans" after "valuations" in line 8 of section 85. It had been suggested to him that, as the section stood, the cost of valuation and survey made before the scheme was passed by the Lieutenant-Governor would not be recoverable under the Act.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 37 was passed with a verbal amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved to insert the following section after section 19:—

"After receipt of such sanction the Commissioners shall cause inspection to be made of the lands about to be affected by the scheme and works to be executed in pursuance thereof, and shall cause a record to be made of their opinion of the value of such land as seen by them before the execution of the works."

This was the result of a suggestion made by the Government in the Public Works Department. It was thought there might be some difficulty afterwards if the apportionment did not take place for three years. The lands might be allowed temporarily to deteriorate for the purpose of getting a light assessment.

The HON'BLE PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE said this section imposed a duty on the Commissioners which, he submitted, they would be wholly unable to discharge. In the Dhankoni scheme the lands benefited and reclaimed were more than 30,000 bighas, and the Committee of native gentlemen could not be expected to inspect so large, or perhaps larger, areas of land, and to note the condition of these lands for the purpose of apportionment at the end of three years. It would be a different thing if some Government officer were specially to make a rough classification of the land before the work was commenced.

A provision to that effect would, he thought, be an improvement on the present Bill; but a section like the one proposed, which would throw the work on the Drainage Commissioners, would be to impose a duty which they would not perform, and would find it almost impossible to perform.

After some conversation the motion was by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following section was inserted after section 50:—

"50A. Wherever any land as mentioned in the preceding section shall be deemed to form a tenure or under-tenure held immediately from a landholder as therein provided, every sum payable to the landholder in respect of such land in any one year shall be payable in two equal instalments on such dates as the Commissioner of the Division may fix. Such Commissioner shall cause due notice to be given in the villages concerned of the dates so fixed by him."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following section was introduced after section 52:—

"52A. The Lieutenant-Governor may by an order in writing direct that any portion of a scheme adopted and ordered to be executed under this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act, or for any such purposes, be deemed to be a separate scheme."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "and of the Board of Revenue" at the end of section 55 were omitted. It was not necessary to mention "the Board of Revenue." The Board had an inherent power of controlling and supervising Commissioners and Collectors in the discharge of their revenue duties, and nothing more was required for the purposes of this Act.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following section was inserted after section 55:—

"55A. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

- (a) the proceedings of any officer who under any provision of this Act is required or empowered to take action in any matter;
- (b) the person by whom, the time, place, or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;
- (c) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time alter or cancel any rules so made.

Such rules, alterations, and cancelment shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law."

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY BILL.

THE HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law for the Recovery of certain Public Demands be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. The Report of the Committee was in the hands of hon'ble members, and they had doubtless observed that very few radical changes had been made in the Bill. He would content himself by referring to three or four of the most important points, in which any alteration had been made.

In the second paragraph of the Report the Committee said they had struck out the words which gave the Bill operation within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. After the Committee had come to a resolution on that point, circumstances arose which led to a reconsideration of the matter, and there is an amendment now before the Council which, if passed, will have the effect of restoring the Bill to the state in which it was introduced.

The next point is the change made in what he would now call a Certificate of the first class. It will be in the recollection of members that, when the Bill was introduced, Certificates were classified under two heads. The first head included Certificates made for arrears of public revenue, that is, where there is a balance due after the sale of the estate, and Certificates made for arrears of revenue due from farmers. In respect of these two classes of arrears, what was then termed a Certificate Absolute was proposed to be made, that is to say, a Certificate which should have to all intents and purposes the force of a final decree of the Civil Court. In the margin of the Bill MR. FIELD had however, pointed out an old Regulation of the Bengal Code which had, in all probability, been overlooked when the Act of 1868 was before the Council.

The effect of that Regulation was that if a person were called upon by the Collector to pay a sum of public revenue, and at the time made an objection in writing and then paid the amount, such person could afterwards bring a suit in the Civil Court to contest his liability. It appeared to the Select Committee desirable to bring that Regulation within the purview of the Bill. The Committee have accordingly done so, and the right which the Regulation gave of contesting the liability to pay has been left intact, but the provision that the amount must first be paid up has been retained. Certificates of this class would no longer be Certificates Absolute, and the Committee therefore struck out the term "absolute." The result is to leave the law as it was before, only that this law is now contained in one Act, instead of being as it was before to be sought for in an Act and a section of an old Regulation.

The next point is the application of the provisions of the Bill to the recovery of arrears of rent in wards' estates. This matter has been carefully considered in Select Committee, and the result has been to leave the provisions of the Bill as drafted; but the Bill as it stands includes a number of safeguards for the exercise of these provisions, which, it is hoped, will prevent the occurrence of any abuse. These safeguards have been set out at length in the Report of the Select Committee. In the first place, the Manager is held directly responsible. The Certificate will be made by the Collector, but it will be made not on the Collector's responsibility, but on the responsibility of the Manager himself. The Collector is not bound to make the Certificate in all cases. Under the law as it now exists he is bound; but it has been thought desirable to alter this; and it will now be in the power of the Collector to exercise his own discretion; he may make an enquiry and then either make or refuse to make the Certificate. Then, if the Manager procures the making of a Certificate for money actually paid, and proceedings are taken on that Certificate to the detriment of the person affected by it, the Manager will be personally liable in an action to the person injured. The Select Committee have thought it fit to maintain the protection given by the Bill to the Collector and other public officers acting under the provisions of the Bill, but this protection has not been extended to Managers of Wards' estates. In the next place the notice which the Manager sends to the Collector, and on the receipt of which the Collector makes a certificate, is required by the Bill as amended to be verified as a plaint under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. MR. FIELD had observed on the last occasion that the public revenue would suffer, if rents in Wards' estates were realized under this particular procedure instead of under the former procedure of the Civil Courts. That difficulty has now been obviated by requiring notices sent by the Manager to bear the same amount of stamp duty that a plaint for the same amount of rent would bear, if instituted in the Civil Court. In the next place, in this particular class of Certificates, the judgment-debtor will not be the Secretary of State, but the private individual on behalf of whom the estate is managed, and when this private individual is a minor or lunatic, according to the general procedure in this matter, such minor or lunatic will be represented by his next friend. Should there be an action for damages, these damages will therefore fall not on the Government, but on the private individual on behalf of whom the certificate was made. The only other provision to which MR. FIELD desired to allude in connection with this subject was, that the Select Committee had given the Collector, in those classes of demands in which the Government alone is concerned, the power to attach movable property, while they had given no such power to a Manager sending a notice and having a Certificate made for realization of rent.

The last point to which MR. FIELD would call attention is in connection with section 20. For the matter of this section he was indebted to a suggestion made to him by his learned friend, the Advocate-General. The law as it stands is this. When movable property is sold in execution of a decree, if that sale is confirmed by the Civil Court, it remains a good and valid sale, and cannot be set aside even though the decree under which the sale was made be afterwards reversed by an Appellate Court. That is the general rule. It is subject to this qualification that, if the Court which passed the decree were acting entirely without jurisdiction, the sale, like everything else done under the decree, will be void; but in other cases, as, for example, where the decree is reversed on the merits in the Appellate Court, the sale holds good, and the

person who may have lost property possessing a special value for him is absolutely without redress. The section provides that, where a Certificate is set aside by a Civil Court, the Court may also set aside any sale made in execution of the Certificate. The principle here adopted already exists in the old Regulation Law. When a *patni* sale is set aside by the Civil Court, the Court has power to direct a refund of the purchase-money and to restore the parties in all respects to the *status in quo ante*.

With these remarks Mr. FIELD moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. FIELD said that the Bill, as it originally stood, extended to Calcutta, but the Select Committee decided to exempt Calcutta from its operation. From inquiries which had since been made it was found desirable to revert to the original draft, and accordingly he moved to insert in the first clause of section 1 the following:—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2.”

In section 2 it is provided that the Act is to be read with Act XI of 1859, and that Act itself contains an Extent Clause (section 62) which enacts as follows: “The operation of this Act shall be confined to such parts of the Lower Provinces in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal as are or shall be subject to the general Regulations of that Presidency.” The general Regulations do not extend to Calcutta, and it was quite possible that the question may be raised whether the result of reading this Bill and Act XI of 1859 together would not be that the Bill would be held to extend only to the parts of the province outside the limits of Calcutta. It was to obviate this difficulty that the amendment is proposed.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved to insert the words “in Act VIII of 1862, section 9,” after the words “that is to say” in clause 3 of section 7; and also that in the first schedule the following words and figures be inserted before “VII of 1868:”—

<p>“VIII of 1862 An Act to improve the system of Zemindari Daks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.</p>	<p>In Section 9 the words from and including ‘which said double amount’ to and including ‘making default.’”</p>
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The effect of these amendments would be simply this. Bengal Act VIII of 1862 is an Act relating to Zemindari Dak charges. Under section 9 of that Act these charges may be realized by a distraint warrant of the Magistrate. It was thought advisable to alter this, and bring these demands within the provisions of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved that the following words be added to the same clause:—

“or in the following sections and portions of the following Act passed by the Governor-General in Council, that is to say, in Act VII of 1870, “The Court Fees Act,” sections 19G, 19H, and the note to paragraph 12 of Schedule I.”

He was indebted for this suggestion to his friend, the Legal Remembrancer. Under the Court Fees Act, 1870, a duty was for the first time imposed on probates and letters of administration. That Act was amended by Act XIII of 1875, by which provision as follows was made by section 19G of the Court Fees Act: “Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased,” &c., and the section provided for making up any deficiency which had not existed in the first instance. For levying the deficiency afterwards, if the parties refuse or fail to pay, there is no provision as the law now stands. It had occurred in the course of his judicial experience that a probate fee of some Rs. 3,000 odd was due to Government in a particular case, and he found some difficulty in getting the person who ought to pay that duty to pay it.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved that clause 7, section 7, be omitted, and that the sections of the Bill bearing upon the subject-matter of this clause be amended accordingly. The question involved in this clause was raised at the time the Bill was read in Council, and it was also very widely discussed in

Select Committee. While admitting that the safeguards introduced would tend to greatly mitigate the evils apprehended, he must confess that the principle involved was not affected by these safeguards. The principle was this. Whether arrears of rent due to a ward's estate should be recovered under a summary procedure, when arrears of rent due to other private estates were recoverable only by a regular suit in the Civil Court. It was argued that private individuals were not amenable to all those wholesome influences to which a public officer was subject, and that therefore a summary procedure which might be considered justifiable for a public officer might not be considered equally justifiable for a private individual: hence it was held that for the easy and expeditious recovery of rent the circumstance that wards' estates were managed by public officers ought to have due weight in providing for a special procedure. But it was well known to the members of the Council that it was not the Collectors who directly managed wards' estates, but Managers under the Collectors; and although these Managers were subject to official control and might be also subject to the penalties of the law for abuse of power, still it could not be denied that many a time irregularities had been discovered in the management of wards' estates, chiefly owing to the misconduct of Managers which neither the Collector's control nor the penalties of the law succeeded in checking.

That being the case, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see any good reason why the special procedure of the Public Demands Recovery Bill should be extended to the realization of rent in wards' estates. Rents due to wards' estates were in no sense public demands. It was true that the revenue due to Government from a wards' estate was at stake, because the Government by taking over the management of the estate surrendered its own right to sell the estate in default; but the revenue of the State was equally at stake in the case of any other private estate. Punctuality in the payment of revenue depended in both cases on the punctual payment of rent. If the ordinary law for the realization of rent was not sufficiently expeditious and efficacious for the Court of Wards, it was not equally so for the private landlord; and if the law was to be amended, it ought to be amended for the benefit of both classes of proprietors.

One of the safeguards proposed was that the application to the Collector should be made by the Manager on his own responsibility. That read well enough on paper, but he appealed to the hon'ble members to say whether poor tenants would have the means or pluck to prosecute the Manager if he abused his authority and vexatiously put them to trouble, the proposed safeguard would therefore practically signify nothing. Then, again, in order to protect the interests of the State, the Select Committee had provided that the court-fee should be payable on any notice sent to the Collector by the Manager, as upon a plaint for the recovery of the same amount of rent. On the other hand, it was provided in the Bill that, if any party was dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector under the Certificate Procedure, he might contest the decision by a regular suit in the Civil Court.

He should like to know whether in that case a ryot, who would have recourse to the Civil Court, would be liable to a second stamp duty, because, when once the certificate was issued, the ryot would be liable to all the costs, which would necessarily include stamp duty. If that were the case, it would be hard upon ryots and would operate against their proceeding in the Civil Court. Then, although the Collector did not directly manage wards' estates, and although the Manager was made responsible for the application for a certificate, hon'ble members could not be unaware that the Collector was looked upon by the Court of Wards as the officer responsible for the management of wards' estates. A good number of these estates were considerably involved when they came into the hands of the Court of Wards, and the reputation of the Collectors depended in a great measure upon the good administration of these estates. If the Manager represented to the Collector that the summary process for the realization of rent was necessary, it would be ten to one that the Collector would give the utmost support to applications from the Manager for the issue of certificates for the recovery of rent. Therefore BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the Collector, who was interested in the good management of wards' estates, ought not to be entrusted with this quasi-judicial power. For these reasons he opposed clause 7.

The HON'BLE PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE said he entirely agreed with the remarks of his hon'ble friend. He thought the amendments made by the Select Committee had far from improved the original Bill on this point. Exemption from stamp duty of notices relating to defaulting ryots was the only reasonable justification for the adoption of the special procedure for the recovery of rent in wards' estates. But that exemption was proposed to be taken away; the ryots would now have to bear the main cost of litigation without having the benefit of a judicial enquiry or a judicial decision, and if they wished to dispute the correctness of the Collector's certificate, they would have to pay the court-fee duty once again. He thought therefore the amendments made in the Bill had taken away any justification which could be pleaded for the clause before. But why should the public officers wish for a special procedure for the recovery of arrears of rent in wards' estates? If the Civil Courts were good enough for zemindars and talookdars, they should be equally good for public officers. And he thought it was not at all desirable that the public officers should be deprived of almost the only means they now had of watching the work of the subordinate Civil Courts, and practically experiencing the difficulties which lay in the way of the recovery of rent by private individuals; there would be no hope of the amendment of the rent law if public officers had no experience of the difficulties of zemindars in this respect.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was almost ashamed to address the Council again. Hon'ble members would be inclined to compare him to nature—"expellas furco, tamen usque recurrit"—but he was bound to defend the clause which this amendment proposed to omit. He had consulted local officers as to the necessity of retaining this provision, and the result had not been (as he expected) that they had been unanimous. In two districts, Behar and Chota Nagpore, the officers, with the exception of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, considered that the summary procedure was not required; but the other officers consulted, in the Eastern Districts especially, said that such a procedure was indispensable. The difficulties in these wards' estates were so great, being made over to the Court in an embarrassed condition, and very frequently with disputed titles and with no papers, and being often taken over against the wish of those who wished to benefit at the expense of the minor, that the public officers did not know how they could work wards' estates without the summary procedure.

The first main objection made to this summary mode of realization being extended to the rents of wards' estates was that the collection of the rents of wards' estates not being for the public purse, the principle on which this summary produce was allowed for the collection of rents of estates belonging to Government did not apply to wards' estates. MR. DAMPIER would venture to contend that the principle was absolutely the same, namely, that the Government, in performing its duties in trust for the public, should have every reasonable facility which could be given consistently with the safety of private interests. As regards the realization from its own tenants, the power of using the summary procedure was given to the Government by universal acclamation; it was a facility which came within the principle that if it could be given, it should be given, because there was no material danger to individual interests. If an exceptional short cut was by general consent given to the Government to facilitate the performance of its duties financial, on what principle could a similar short cut be refused in the case of its duties fiduciary. In both cases the Government acted in the interest of the public alone; there was no more danger in allowing it in the case of wards' estates, which the Government administered in trust for the ward, than on those so-called Government estates which it administered as agent of the general public. A distinction was attempted to be made between managers of wards' estates and tehsildars of Government estates. It was urged that the Collector could not know what was going on in wards' estates, and he could not be certain that the rent said to be due to the manager was really due. MR. DAMPIER said in a most positive way, from his experience of the subject, that practically the management of wards' estates was just as much under the Collector himself, and that what the manager did was as much within the Collector's control as anything that was done by a tehsildar.

The second great objection was this. The opponents of the present measure having, while it suited their contention, freely made use of the

argument that the Collector was not so closely connected with the demand and levy of rents in wards' estates as in Government estates, now shifted their ground, and argued that he was so closely connected with the former that he could not be trusted to be the judge as to whether the rents were really due. That would be to make him a judge in his own case. His personal interest was, forsooth, that his official character depended on the punctual collection of these rents. But in this respect how could any possible distinction be drawn between wards' estates and estates the property of Government?

It was true that the official character of a Collector depended on his good administration of his district; but certainly arbitrary injustice or harshness in the collection of rents was not such administration as would be for his credit.

The next objection was that taken by the British Indian Association; it was the least liberal, the least generous, the least worthy of that Association which MR. DAMPIER had ever seen urged. They said, because the great body of rent-receivers in the country were in difficulty as to the collection of rents, and could not recover their rents as easily as it was admitted they ought to be able to do, therefore it was "unfair" to give wards' estates an advantage. But what was meant by "unfair?" Was any competition going on between wards' estates and zemindars' private estates? If you gave one an advantage, was it a disadvantage to the other? It was admitted on all hands that the rent-receivers of the country were in difficulty; it was admitted that it was a blot in the administration that the Government was not able to place them in an easier position for recovering their rents. There were insuperable obstacles in the case of private individuals, which did not exist in the case of estates under the management of a Court of Wards' Manager in subordination to the Collector. Why then grudge to the Government, in its management of wards' estates, facilities which it was admittedly desirable to give to all landlords in dealing with their tenants, if the obstacles could only be removed, as they were removed, in the case of wards' estates.

MR. DAMPIER would only ask the Council now to consider what it was for which the administration were asking. They were asked to give facilities for the collection of rent, and it was admitted on all hands that such facilities were desirable for all landlords.

They were asked to let the Revenue officers determine summarily whether rents were due or not. Why, in the neighbouring provinces, in the North-West, the Revenue officers were the constituted judges for the decision of all rent suits. A few years ago the Revenue officers decided rent suits throughout Lower Bengal; and in some parts of the province were still deciding them. Therefore, in asking that the Revenue officers be allowed to be the judges for this purpose in wards' estates, nothing was asked which did violence to one's sense of the general fitness of things.

The Council was asked to allow the Collector to have summary powers, which could be done in this particular case with safety, as an officer in the position of Collector had ample means of knowing that the demand was just; and moreover the person on whom the demand was made had one month allowed to him to come in and state his objections; then, if that should not be enough, within the space of one year the tenant was allowed to dispute the claim in the Civil Court. MR. DAMPIER thought those precautions sufficient. This principle of allowing the Collector to recover rents in wards' estates without antecedent decree, which was allowed in Government estates, had been in force for years, and he would remind hon'ble members who voted last year on the Wards' Bill of the vote they gave. The Council then deliberately allowed this summary procedure to be used in Wards' estates. Hon'ble members would scarcely say seriously that the Council then contemplated that the procedure should only be used in estates which were managed directly by the Collector without the intervention of a manager; there were not two cases in Bengal where there was no manager; so it was impossible for the Council to have meant last year, when it passed the section of the Wards' Act in such general terms, that the summary procedure should only be used where estates were managed directly by the Collector. Why then did hon'ble members propose now to change their front? Was it, that any new theoretical argument had been advanced against the measure, which was not then patent? No. Was it that instances had been cited showing that the measure in its working had falsified expectations? No. Then was it possible

that hon'ble members had changed their minds without the slightest reason for so doing? To this question he must leave them to give an answer.

The Council then divided—

Ayes—2.

The Hon'ble Peary Mohun
Mookerjee.
The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Noes—9.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prestage.
The Hon'ble Mr. Knight.
The Hon'ble Syed Ameer
Hossein.
The Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Field.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.
The Hon'ble Advocate-General.

So the motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved that in the 1st Schedule the following words and figures be inserted after "VII of 1878":—

"IX of 1879

... An Act to amend the law relating to the Court of
Wards

Section 63."

It having been decided to extend the Certificate procedure to the realization of rents in wards' estates, this amendment proposed to repeal section 63 of the Court of Wards' Act, and to add the following proviso:

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to any arrears of rent at an enhanced rate, unless such enhanced rate has been agreed to by the person liable to pay the same, or has been confirmed by a competent Court."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved that the definition of "Collector" in section 2 as it stood in the original draft of the Bill be restored. This was necessitated in consequence of the result of the first amendment, which restores the operation of the Bill to Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved that the following proviso be added to clause (b), section 8:

"Provided that no Certificate duly made under the provisions of this Act shall be cancelled by a Civil Court otherwise than on one or more of the following grounds, that is to say—

- (1) that the amount stated in the Certificate was actually paid or discharged before the making of such Certificate:
- (2) in the case of fines imposed, or costs, charges, expenses, damages, duties or fees adjudged by a Collector or a Public Officer under the provisions of any Regulation or Act for the time being in force—that the proceedings of such Collector or Public Officer were not in substantial conformity with the provisions of such Regulation or Act, and that in consequence the judgment-debtor under the Certificate was prejudiced by some error, defect or irregularity in such proceedings:
- (3) in cases other than those mentioned in clause (2)—that the amount stated in the Certificate was not due by the judgment-debtor under the Certificate:
- (4) want of jurisdiction."

Nothing in this proviso shall be construed to interfere with the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, or with the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes."

There are two classes of Certificates under the Bill. The first class includes Certificates made for arrears of revenue balances remaining over after the sale of the estate in default, and Certificates made for arrears of land revenue due from farmers. The Council has already disposed of this first class of cases. They come now to a much larger class included in section 7 of the Bill: when he moved that the Bill be read in Council, he pointed out that the Act of 1868, though it did not in express words give to individuals, who considered themselves injured by the making of a Certificate, a right of action in the Civil Court, yet the wording of the Act was such as to give this right of action indirectly. It is effected in this way. A Certificate of the second class is declared to have the force and effect of a decree of the Civil Court, but only as regards the execution thereof; and the legal effect of these words is that a suit might be brought in the Civil Court to contest the Certificate on its merits. In drafting the present Bill Mr. Field thought, and the Select Committee had since agreed with him, that it was

desirable to place that right of action in plain language on the face of the Bill. Some Revenue officers of great experience had suggested that the effect of doing this would be to encourage persons to litigate, who in ignorance of their rights would not have attempted to do so: and that the immediate result will be a large crop of useless and frivolous suits. They had in consequence carefully considered each clause of section 7, and the demands therein enumerated, to see what would be the effect in each case if a civil action were brought to contest the Certificate; and the ultimate opinion arrived at was that it would be desirable to indicate in a simple way to the Civil Courts the conditions under which Certificates could be successfully contested or otherwise. The proviso had been drafted to give effect to this opinion.

Mr. FIELD might explain that there were certain recognized rules in the construction of Statutes whereby certain provisions, though disregarded by the authorities whose duty it was to administer them, would still be held to be of such a nature that the disregard of them would not vitiate acts done under the Statute; while there were other provisions, the result of disregarding which would be that everything done in such disregard would be null and void. In the language of lawyers, the one class is *Imperative* or *Mandatory*, that is these provisions cannot be disregarded, and if they are disregarded, what has been done under the Statute can be set aside; the other class is *directory*, and though such provisions should not be disregarded, yet if they are disregarded, what has been done may nevertheless be valid. Mr. Field would give an example. The Patni Regulation provides that before a sale can take place certain notices must be served. One of these notices must be served in the Mofussil, and the Regulation provides certain methods of securing evidence of the service. The peon is to obtain the signature of respectable witnesses; and, if such cannot be found, he is to go to the nearest Police Station or Munsif's Court, and make affirmation of service. Now a case happened in which, though there was no doubt that the notice had been served in the Mofussil, yet these requisites had not been complied with; and it was held that, while the service was *Imperative* or *Mandatory*, these provisions as to evidence of service were merely *Directory*, and the omission to comply with them did not invalidate the service, which was the essential thing.

That is a very simple case. But there are many other cases in which considerable room for doubt exists, and the highest Courts in England and America have found it difficult to lay down a rule, applicable to all cases and declaring exactly what provisions are imperative or mandatory, and what directory. Of late years, however, a very practical idea has suggested itself, namely that it is material to consider whether any substantial injury has been done to the parties concerned in cases in which certain provisions of a Statute have been overlooked.

If no real injury had been done, if there was no reason to suppose that the result, so far as concerned the person affected, ought to be different, then to set aside what had been done on account of the neglect of a formality, however important, and this, when it could be done again, observing the formality, with the same identical result to the individual, was merely to encourage litigation for no useful purpose. The principle of which he was speaking had been adopted in recent legislation for this country. Section 578 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that no decree shall be reversed or substantially varied on account of any error, defect, or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court. Section 283 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacts that no finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of evidence or misdirection in any charge to the jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence. Clause 2 of the proposed proviso has been drafted in accordance with these legislative precedents to illustrate this by reference to the subject-matter of the Bill, the Bill provides for the recovery of registration-fees, the expenso of constructing embankments, court-fees, fines, and so forth. Now if a Public Officer having under some Act or Regulation jurisdiction to impose a fine or assess the expenses or fees recoverable by Government, had in the exercise of

this jurisdiction disregarded some provisions of the Act or Regulation as to the manner in which this jurisdiction is to be exercised, there being, however, no pretence for saying that any material injury had been done to any one by such disregard of such provisions, the Civil Court would have no power to set aside what had been done. Mr. FIELD might observe that there was really no legislation—no law-making here. The Council were only asked to insert in the Bill by way of instruction and guidance for the Courts—and thus to save litigation—what in all probability would in any given case be the result of an appeal to the highest tribunal. The rule, it was to be observed, is intended to apply only to cases in which the demand is a demand warranted by an Act or Regulation. It will have no application to rents in Government estates or Wards' estates, and in these classes of cases there will be nothing to prevent the Civil Court from going completely into the merits of the case and doing justice to the parties.

In respect of cases other than those covered by clause 2 of the proviso, no restriction is placed upon the Civil Courts. Under the law as it now stands, and under the law as the Bill will leave it, if a Certificate is made without jurisdiction, the Civil Court has and will have full power to set it aside.

The HON'BLE PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE said he thought the amendment proposed did not cover all the cases which ought to hold good for setting aside a Certificate. If the debt was barred by limitation, that was a ground which might be set up. Again, suppose the Collector did something which virtually deprived the revenue-farmer of the property, the farmer might set that up as a ground for not paying his dues; but this proviso will shut them out from raising that objection, and the Civil Court will be precluded from cancelling it on that ground. A surety will have good ground to ask for the cancelment of the Certificate, on the ground that the Collector has entered into an agreement with the principal without his knowledge, but the language used would not permit the Civil Court to set aside the Certificate on that ground.

MR. FIELD said that, according to the law of this country, it may be contended that when the period of limitation has expired, not only is the remedy barred, but the right is gone. The third clause of the proviso sufficiently provides for a Certificate made when no debt is due; and the Bill allows a certificate to be made only for money, the recovery of which is not barred by limitation. In the case of a surety, if the Collector had given time to the principal or had done anything else which, according to the Contract Act, will release the surety, in that case also the money will not be due, and the Civil Court will have power to set aside the certificate. The provisions of the Bill could not alter the Contract Act.

The motion was then agreed to.

In the 2nd Schedule, form 2, a verbal amendment was made on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. FIELD.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the following words be inserted in clause (b) of section 8:—

"but no such suit shall be entertained unless such judgment-debtor has stated in a petition presented to the Collector under Section 12 the ground upon which he claims to have such Certificate cancelled, unless, having omitted to state such ground in such petition as aforesaid, he can satisfy the Civil Court that there was good reason.

The effect of the amendment, he said, was to oblige a person against whom a certificate is made, if he has reasonable objection, to make it before the Collector, and not to lie by and bring a civil suit. It was said that perhaps the objection might be of such a nature that the person does not discover its existence or nature until expiry of the time for making objections before the Collector: the section provided that in such cases cause might be shewn for not having made the objection before him. A similar provision will be found in the law for the sale of estates for arrears of revenue.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL said a suggestion to the effect of the amendment was made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill in Select Committee, and, if he recollected aright, the majority of the members were opposed to it at the time. It was held that the person affected by the Certificate might not discover in time any good cause for contesting it, but subsequently may be put in possession of grounds sufficient to set aside the Certificate. It was therefore resolved in Select Committee that the suggestion should not be embodied in the Bill. If this amendment were adopted, resort to the Civil Court would practically

be clogged; when the right was conceded to go to the Civil Court, the appellant should be left unfettered. For these reasons BABOO KRISTODAS PAL opposed the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said he would support the amendment. If the Council referred to the grounds on which a Certificate could be cancelled, they would, he was sure, admit that every one of those grounds ought to be known at the time of the issue of the certificate, and the principle which applied to objections to the sale of estates was applicable to the realization of public demands. If the person really did not know the ground of objection in time, he could easily satisfy the Court of the fact.

The motion was then carried.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

THE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for compulsory vaccination be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. At that late hour he would not occupy the time of the Council with any detailed statement of the report, but would only refer to one or two important sections. The Select Committee provided that before extending the law to any municipality or local area, the Government should issue a notification to the inhabitants to express their opinion on the subject; the object was to take the sense of the local community upon it. Persons who had no parents or guardians were included in the definition of "unprotected persons." Before he concluded, he would call upon the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary to Government to give an assurance to the Council as to what course the Government was disposed to take if the expense of establishment was not covered in Calcutta by the fees to be levied. So far as he understood the hon'ble member, he meant that the Government would pay the salaries of the Native Superintendents, and that the municipality should provide for the staff of vaccinators and for the supply of lymph. The Health Officer would not be paid any additional salary for the work which would devolve upon him. It would be satisfactory to the Corporation and the public if an assurance were given on behalf of Government on the subject.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said there was no intention at present of diminishing the cost which is incurred on account of vaccination. The Government paid the salaries of the Deputy Superintendents, and until it was shown that the fees were sufficient to meet other charges which the Government at present bore, it had no intention of withdrawing any portion of its present expenditure.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition to section 26 of the following proviso:—

"Provided also that nothing in this section shall be held to compel the production before a Magistrate of any female child above the age of eight years."

Section 26 provided for the compulsory production of children who were not vaccinated. It would be revolting to the feelings of his countrymen, both Hindus and Mahomedans, if girls above eight years were produced by force before the Magistrate and vaccinated in his presence, and he therefore moved this amendment to guard against possible outrage on native feeling.

The motion was agreed to.

HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT AMENDMENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. This, he said, was a very simple matter, which he explained fully on the last occasion. The alterations made by the Committee were entirely verbal, and he had now nothing farther to add.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE the Bill was then passed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 10th April.

**Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor
of Bengal for the purpose of making
Laws and Regulations.**

Saturday, the 10th April 1880.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*.
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble H. A. COCKERELL,
The Hon'ble C. D. FIELD, LL.D.,
The Hon'ble A. MACKENZIE,
The Hon'ble J. O'KINEALY,
The Hon'ble SYED AMER HOSSEIN,
The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL, RAI BAHADOOR, C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble J. B. KNIGHT, C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE,
and
The Hon'ble F. PRESTAGE.

RECOVERY OF PUBLIC DEMANDS.

THE HON'BLE MR. FIELD moved that *The Bill to amend the Law for the Recovery of Certain Public Demands* be further considered, and that the words "or where no such notice has been duly served within thirty days after the execution of any process for enforcing such Certificate" be inserted between the words "notice" and "file" in line 8 of section 12. The effect of this amendment, he observed, would simply be this,—that if the notice, which is required to be given to the judgment-debtor of the Certificate having been filed in the office of the Collector, had not been served, the judgment-debtor might come in and object, on the ground that he had not received such notice and therefore had no reasonable opportunity of making an objection. The Collector would then be able to allow that particular form of objection and do complete justice between the parties. Mr. FIELD was indebted to the learned Advocate-General for this amendment, which contains an important provision omitted in the Act of 1863, and which it was very desirable to supply in the present Bill. The motion was carried.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. FIELD the Bill was then passed.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

On the motion of the HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL the Bill to make vaccination compulsory was passed.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to rating for the construction, charges and maintenance of district communications and other works of public utility and of provincial public works was further considered.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following amendment, which he explained to be a verbal one, was adopted—namely, to omit from the last paragraph of clause (b), section 20, the words "and on the acceptance of such petition and on payment of the amount of cess due from the date when the corrected valuation came into force, rent at the rate shown in the corrected return may be recovered," and to substitute—

"and on the acceptance of such petition, the Collector may make such correction in the valuation of the estate or tenure as may be required; and as soon as the person of whose estate or tenure the return and valuation have been so corrected shall have paid in all sums due by him as road cess and public works cess in accordance with such corrected valuation, and not otherwise, such person may recover such rent as may be due to him on any tenure or land included in the return of such estate or tenure at any rate not being in excess of the rate shown in the corrected return as payable in respect of such tenure or land."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following words were added to the end of the first paragraph of section 35 :—

"and that, if such estate or tenure cannot be found, such roll and such extracts shall be posted at some conspicuous place in any village in which such estates or tenures are believed to be situate."

It had been brought to notice that in Chittagong, where estates and tenures were infinitesimal, the plots of land which comprised an estate or tenure very often could not be identified.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the addition to section 44 of the following paragraphs :—

"Whenever any such separate account is opened after the valuation of an estate, and while such valuation remains in force, the Collector shall issue a notice on the holders of the shares severally, in respect of which the accounts are to be kept separately, informing them that, unless any objection is preferred to the Collector within one month of the service of such notice, the amount of the cesses which the whole estate is liable to pay according to the existing valuation will, from the date on which such separate accounts were opened, be apportioned among such shares severally in proportion to the amount of Government revenue for the payment of which each such share is entered in the separate accounts as being liable. Such notice shall specify such proportionate amount.

"If no such objection be preferred within the time specified, such proportionate amount shall be the amount of the cesses for which the respective holders of such several shares are primarily liable as mentioned in section 13 of the said Act XI of 1859, subject, however, to the general responsibility of the holders of the entire estate as mentioned in section 14 of the said Act, if the amount of the cesses due on account of any such share cannot be recovered as provided in sections 100 and 101 of this Act from the holders of such share.

"If any such objection shall be preferred as aforesaid, the total amount of the cesses for which the whole estate is liable according to the existing valuation, shall be apportioned among the several shares in respect of which such separate accounts are opened in proportion to the annual value of such shares respectively under such rules or special instructions not being inconsistent with this Act, as may be issued by the Board of Revenue; and the holders of such several shares shall be primarily liable as aforesaid for the payment of the amount of the cesses so apportioned on their shares respectively."

He said the defect in the Bill which this amendment would correct came to his notice accidentally in the shape of an appeal to the Board of Revenue. As the law stood, hon'ble members were aware that joint sharers in an estate might have separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 as regards the payment of their land revenue; from that moment the shares in respect of which separate accounts were opened became, in the first instance, separately liable for the amount of revenue written against them respectively; but if the Collector failed to realize from any particular share the particular amount of revenue which was primarily due upon it, then he proceeded to recover it from the entire estate, which still remained ultimately responsible notwithstanding the opening of the separate accounts. It was represented that under Act X of 1871 there was no corresponding section empowering the Revenue authorities to extend this protection of primary separate liability to the case of cesses payable on account of land. That was a great hardship—so great that, although there was nothing authorizing it, the Board of Revenue issued instructions to the Collector to do something which was not perfectly legal in this direction, and it was on the working of that order of the Board that the appeal came up.

Under Act XI of 1859, before a separate account could be opened on account of revenue, the applicant must show two things—(1) the share of the revenue for which his share is answerable, and (2) the specification of the share; but it was not necessary, as in the case of partition, that the value of the share should be in proportion to the amount of revenue for which it was declared primarily liable. Take the simplest case where an estate belonged to four different shareholders holding jointly, four-anna share belonging to each shareholder. Among themselves by private arrangement they had divided the land by metes and bounds, and in the course of time one share had become much more valuable than the others; this was admitted by all, and there was no dispute among the shareholders. As the law stood regarding the opening of separate accounts for revenue, the owner of the more valuable so called four-anna share could say, "although my share is more valuable, yet the amount of revenue for which I am answerable is not more than that for which my co-shareholders are liable, as we each are owners of a so called four-anna

interest in the estate." There was no objection to opening the separate account in this way as regards land revenue, but in applying the same system to opening separate accounts for the cesses a difficulty arose, not in cases in which separate accounts had been opened before valuation, because then each such share would be treated as a separate estate for valuation; and valued on its own actual assets, but the difficulty would arise where, after the valuation of an estate as a whole had been made, separate accounts were opened for shares of which the actual value was not in exact proportion to the amount of revenue for which each share became primarily responsible. It was very necessary to make some provision by which the distribution of the cess for which the entire estate had been made liable by the cess valuation proceedings should be in accordance with the value of the shares, and not the amount of revenue for which each share was liable; these clauses had been drafted for this purpose. They provided that as soon as a separate account was opened, the first assumption should be that the cess would be payable in the same proportion as the revenue. If objection was raised, it would practically be "the assets of my share are not so large as my nominal share represents." The sections laid down the broad principle that in such cases the valuation should be in proportion to the annual value of the respective shares, and left the details of procedure to be provided by such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following clause was inserted after clause (c) of section 108 :—

"Apportioning the amount of the cesses for the payment of which the respective holders of the several shares of an estate in respect of which separate accounts are kept shall be primarily liable under section 44."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "twelve and a half" were substituted for "twelve" in sections 45, 47, 58, 62, and 71. This was a suggestion of the Commissioner of Chittagong to facilitate calculations of interest, twelve and a half per cent. being exactly two annas in the rupee.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "or in one payment" were inserted after "instalments" in line 5 of section 57, the object being to enable the Government to prescribe that in the case of very small tenures the whole amount of cess should be paid on a fixed day in the year and not in two instalments.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved to omit section 72, and would add the following proviso to section 69 :—

"Provided that no holder of rent-free land who at any time after the expiration of the time prescribed shall of his own motion and otherwise than after the issue of any notice by the Collector in respect of his lands give such information to the Collector, shall be liable to prosecution for omitting to give such information within the prescribed time."

The change was to prevent any chance of the sections being considered to clash with the Penal Code. As section 69 stood with the proposed amendment it merely provided that the lakhirajdar was bound to give information, and the penalty for not doing so was left to the operation of the Penal Code.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "or until a general re-valuation of the district, or part of a district, be made under section 12, or until the re-valuation of such property be specially ordered under section 15" in lines 5 to 8 of the last paragraph of section 81 were omitted. If the arrangement between the Collector and assessee was made for five years, the fact of a re-valuation of the district intervening ought not to put a stop to that arrangement, but it might be allowed to run out.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the following amendments :—

In section 161, lines 1 to 4, to substitute the words "the provisions of sections 114 to 119 (both inclusive), 121, 124 to 129 (both inclusive), 141 and 142" for the words "the provisions of sections 114 to 119 (both inclusive), of sections 121 to 130 (both inclusive), and of sections 141 and 142."

To substitute the following for the first part of section 167 from the words "the Lieutenant-Governor" in line 1 down to "Committee and" in line 11 :—

"167. The Lieutenant-Governor may in any such case declare that the Branch Committee shall have the full powers of a District Road Committee within such portion of the

district, and whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall so have declared, the District Road Committee shall, within such portion of the district, cease to exercise powers and functions under sections 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, and 148. Such powers shall then vest in the Branch Committee; and the provisions of sections 122, 123 (with the exception of clauses 2, 3, 4, and 6), 130, 144, 146, and 149, shall apply to the proceedings of such Branch Committee, provided that all correspondence with the Commissioner shall be submitted through the Collector of the district."

For these amendments he had to thank the Secretary in the Financial Department, who had experience in the working of Committees and Branch Committees. These sections were carefully gone over. In section 161 were recited those sections which were applicable to the ordinary proceedings of every Branch Committee; under section 169 the Lieutenant-Governor might give a special status to some Branch Committees, and when such status was given, certain functions of District Committees would cease and be performed by Branch Committees instead; in section 167 those sections of the Bill were recited which enumerated the functions which were transferred in such cases from District Committees to Branch Committees.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE observed that under section 161, the ordinary Branch Committee would act as the agent or executive of the District Committee. But Branch Committees which were so invested would be independent, and would, with one or two exceptions, exercise all the powers of District Committees. There would be but one Engineer for the district, but they would have their own statement of roads and correspond with the Commissioner of the Division, but through the Collector of the District, who would thus be able to keep all the threads of the Committees in his own hands.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the words "and for the preservation of the trees planted by, or which are in the charge of, the Committee" were inserted after the word "communication" in clause (2) of section 182.

The HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE said, hitherto leave of absence had been given to Engineers by District Committees at their own pleasure, and inconvenience had been felt from the Government having had no knowledge of the changes made in consequence. He therefore moved amendments, the effect of which would be that "leave of absence on medical certificate may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor," and that "no other leave shall be granted to a District Engineer by the Committee without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor."

The motions were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Bill was then passed.

DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Bill to provide for the drainage and improvement of lands was further considered.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved to substitute the words "by the holders of each estate, tenure, or undertenure from whom any sum is made payable" for the words "by each landholder" in clause (3), line 9 of section 26; and the insertion of the following after the word "payable" in clause (4), line 6 of the same section:—

"Where two or more persons are holders of an estate, tenure, or undertenure, service of notice under this clause on any one such person shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service on each and all of such persons."

The motion was agreed to.

Clause 3 related to the rough distribution in respect of the liability to pay interest before the more precise apportionment had taken place; the interest on the capital advanced to be paid during the three years between the completion of the works and the precise appropriation of the liability. The amendment was a mere verbal alteration to prevent it being thought that each individual of a body of joint holders was to be served with a separate notice. A whole tenure was to be treated for this purpose as one unit.

The amendment in clause 4 was similar. This notice was not a demand for payment; it was a mere notice that the Commissioners had made the rough apportionment among the different estates and tenures and of the amount of

interest payable by the different tenures and estates. The notice might be given to one of many shareholders whose interest it would naturally be not to keep it to himself; no process could be taken for recovery until separate notices were issued.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following proviso was added to section 35 :—

"Provided always that the total sum apportioned by every apportionment and report so revised and altered, as payable in respect of all the lands improved or reclaimed by the works, shall not be less than the total cost of the construction of such works within the meaning of section 25."

In section 49, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, an amendment was made in section 49 to the effect that every officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 33 (in default of the Commissioners making apportionment) shall have the power of taking evidence in the same manner as the Commissioners or the Commissioner of the Division.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Bill was then passed.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th April 1880.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops and state of health at date.
BENGAL			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Burdwan Divn.	1 Bordwan, Apl. 17 '80	0.46	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing going on. Prospects of teel and cotton in Haugungunge not very good. At Haugungunge 37 cases of cholera, 29 fatal. Sporadic cholera and small-pox in other parts of district.
	2 Bankoora, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—very hot, but cool last night again. Crops progressing satisfactorily. Irrigation going on regarding dooria cotton. General health very good. A few cases of small-pox only excepted.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Teel in good condition. Lands being prepared.
	4 Midnapore, „ 17 „	0.19	Weather—hot and seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 17 „	0.06	Weather—cooler than last week. Crops still on ground generally doing well. Some rice sown. Public health generally good, except in Balagur.
Presidency Divn.	Howrah „ 17 „	0.12	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair.
	Mohesrekha „ „	0.07	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnah, Apl. 17 '80	0.22	Weather—hot, with high wind. No crops on ground. Ploughing going on for early rice and jute. Public health generally good.
	7 Nuddea, „ 17 „	0.52	Weather—hot, with high wind; last evening (16th) a north-wester with some rain. <i>Aus</i> sowing continues; in some parts seeds begun to germinate. Lands being ploughed. A few cases of small-pox and cholera.
Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Divn.	8 Jessore, „ 16 „	1.42	Weather—stormy all through week. <i>Boro dhan</i> harvest nearly finished; outturn generally good. Young crops promising. Sporadic cholera, particularly in Bagerhat and Magura.
	Narail „ „	0.70	
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 17 „	1.12	Weather—cool since evening of 15th. General rain with storm on evening of 16th. Rain will assist preparation of land for next crop. <i>Rabbes</i> crops still being harvested. Cholera still prevails in Jungipore sub-division and thana Goas, but in a milder form.
	10 Dinagore, Apl. 16 '80	Nil	Weather—now cool and stormy. Rice and jute cultivation proceeding satisfactorily.
	11 Rajshahi, „ 17 „	Slight rain on evening of 16th.	Weather—hot till 16th, when a storm brought down temperature nearly 8°. <i>Aus dhan</i> , jute, and teel sown; seedlings thriving, but rain would do them good. <i>Aus dhan</i> being sown. <i>Boro dhan</i> excellent. A few cases of cholera and small-pox. Price of common rice 20½ to 27 seers per rupee.
Dacca Divn.	12 Rangpur, „ 16 „	0.80	Weather—cloudy. Rain on 16th. Strong easterly unhealthy wind blowing during week. Sowing of <i>aus</i> going on vigorously.
	13 Bogra, „ 17 „	About half an inch*	Weather—close in forepart of week, with southerly wind at sunset. Storm of wind and rain on night of 15th. Recent rain beneficial. Mango suffered from high wind. Public health fairly good.
	14 Pabna, „ 17 „	0.25	Weather—fine and warm, with high southerly wind. Rice being sown. Prospects good. Health good.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 17 „	Few drops	Weather—warm and clear during early part of week; afterwards cloudy and cold. In Terai sowing of <i>Madad dhan</i> commenced. On hills <i>dhautia</i> , <i>keoni</i> , and <i>paplar</i> look promising.
	16 Julpigore, „ 17 „	0.84	Weather—stormy, with rain; almost a cyclone on 16th. Sowing of <i>Madad</i> crops progressing under favorable circumstances. Small-pox still prevalent, but general health good.
Chittagong Divn.	Cooch Behar, „ 14 „	Not given.	Weather—very warm in first part of week; cooler towards the end. Prospects of all crops good. Small-pox still very bad. Cholera here and there, but hardly epidemic.
	Dinbatta „ „	1.35	
	Mathabhanga „ „	1.45	
	Meckligunge „ „	1.4	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Apl. 17 '80	1.35	Weather—cloudy, with strong south-east gale. Outturn of <i>boro</i> expected good. <i>Aus</i> and <i>aus</i> being sown. Public health good.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 14th April) „ „	0.38	
	18 Farredpur, „ 17 „	0.40	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aus</i> nearly sown. Prospects good. Public health good, but a little cholera still lingers in north.
	Goalundo „ „	1.19	
	19 Backergunge, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Pulses being gathered. Common rice 19 seers per rupee.
Chittagong Divn.	20 Hymenagh, „ 16 „	0.18	Weather—very sultry, threatening storm. State and prospects of crops good.
	21 Tipperah, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—unsettled, with strong southerly wind during daytime. <i>Aus dhan</i> being sown. Chilli promises well.
	22 Chittagong, Apl. 20 '80	2.00	Weather—seasonable during day, but cold during night. Prospects of crops favorable. Cattle disease in Kumeria. Cholera almost abated.
	23 Nonkholy, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—hot; high wind from south all the week. <i>Akshura</i> and <i>moong</i> being gathered; crops good. Rice coming up. Ploughing and sowing progressing fast.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ „	.....	Return not received.
Chittagong Divn.	Hill Tipperah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Plantation of sugarcane continues. Tobacco doing well. Public health good.

* Rain-gauge destroyed during a fire in Jail.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAL.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Apl 17 '80	Nil	Weather—warm, with east wind. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops continues.
	26 Gya, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—excessively hot; maximum reading in shade 108° 2'. Outturn of <i>rubber</i> promises to be satisfactory. <i>Choona</i> being sown and sugarcane planted. Public health generally good.
	27 Shababad, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops nearly completed. Prices falling. Public health good.
	28 Darbhanga, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with strong east wind. <i>Rubber</i> harvest for most part complete. Mango crop and indigo promising. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 17 '80	Nil	Weather—hot, with east and west wind alternately. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops nearly everywhere completed; outturn excellent. Prospect of mango very poor, the blossoms having been greatly injured by continued east wind. Severe cholera in Seetamarhee town.
	30 Sarun, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—hot west wind with dust storms; east wind since 16th. Threshing of <i>rubber</i> going on; outturn promising well. Indigo prospects good. Condition of district satisfactory, though a few cases of cholera reported.
BHAUPUR DIV.	31 Chumparun, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—warm; east wind prevalent. <i>Rubber</i> harvest completed; very good crop. Poppy also good. Cholera prevalent in some places in mofussil.
	32 Monghyr, Apl 17 '80	Nil	Weather—very high east wind; cool for the time of year. Outturn of <i>rubber</i> not yet reported. <i>Mohua</i> crop good. Cholera appeared here and there, but not in an epidemic form.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—hot; seasonable. <i>Rubber</i> harvested; outturn good. Small-pox prevalent.
	34 Purneah, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Nights cool. Strong easterly wind. Some rain desirable. Fever, small-pox, and cholera on increase.
	35 Maldah, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—bright and hot, but latterly cloudy and threatening. A few drops of rain on evening of 15th. Heat abated since. Sowing of <i>khadoi</i> very forward everywhere. <i>Boro</i> promises a good outturn. General health good.
	36 Sontal Perghe, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with high wind. No crops on ground. <i>Mohua</i> good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, „ 17 „	0.45	Weather—seasonable. Rain much wanted for ploughing. Small-pox decreasing. A few cases of cholera. Rice 18½ to 21 seers per rupee.
	38 Pooree, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and sultry. <i>Dalua</i> doing well. Land for <i>sarad</i> being ploughed. <i>Moong</i> being gathered. Rain wanted in all parts of district. Sporadic cholera. Small-pox not yet completely disappeared. Prices stationary.
	39 Balasore, „ 16 „	Nil	Temperature during early part of week excessively high and oppressive; slightly improved by threatening thunderstorms, but no rain falls. In south <i>dalua</i> rice being harvested, but ploughing operations at a stand-still. Rain wanted. Cholera slightly more active during past week.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazarceebagh, Apl 16 '80	Nil	Days warm. Nights cool. Excellent <i>mohua</i> crop throughout district. Food-grains cheap. A few cases of cholera and small-pox still reported; otherwise general health good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Mohua</i> still being gathered; crop excellent. Mango failed. Rain wanted for tea and for ploughing operations. Small-pox prevalent.
42	Singbhoom, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and intensely hot. No crops now on ground, and no agricultural operations in progress. Public health good.
43	Manbhoom, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—hot and seasonable. Wind generally west. To-day (17th) cooler, with easterly wind, and rain seems somewhere fallen. <i>Mohua</i> flowers falling; yield good. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th April 1880.A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE
UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE
FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH APRIL 1880.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— COMBOO, BAJRA.					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	A	13 0 11	12 10 4	22 0 18	0 15 0	16 0 16	12 13 4	16 8 16	8 13 12									
2	Bankura	B	15 0 13	11 12 18	0 18 0	15 0 16	8 15 8	12 8 21	0 20 8	17 13									
3	Boerhoom	C	11 8 13	4 11 0			18 0 16	0 11 0	19 0 18	0 14 0									
4	Midnapore	D	11 0 11	0 12 0			16 0 16	0 13 0	18 0 18	0 16 0									
5	Hooghly																		
	Howrah		13 8 13	4 10 0			11 4 11	8 10 0	14 8 15	0 12 8									
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	E	13 0 11	9 9 8	20 0 18	0 14 0	6 10 6	10 5 11	11 8 13	5 11 0									
6	24-Pargunnahs	F					8 0 8	0 6 4	13 5 13	5 11 0									
7	Nudda		15 4 13	14 11 7	26 10 26	10 17 4	13 5 13	5 10 10	14 8 16	4 11 7									
8	Jessore	G	11 0 10	0 10 0			14 0 13	0 10 8	18 8 18	0 12 4									
9	Moorsheadabad	H	20 0 16	0 12 8			16 0 13	12 11 12	18 0 18	0 13 0									
10	Dinapore	I	9 0 8	4 8 14	13 5 13	5 17 0	15 8 19	0 13 12	18 0 21	0 16 9									
11	Rajahmabye	J	23 8 17	4 12 0	30 0 30	0 25 0	18 12 18	12 {10 8 to 12 0}	19 12 19	12 13 14									
12	Rangpur	K	11 4 11	4 9 0			12 14 12	14 11 4	18 0 18	0 12 12									
13	Bogra		24 0 24	0 10 3			17 4 16	8 9 12	25 8 26	0 14 4									
14	Pabna	L	20 0 21	0 15 0			10 0 10	0 7 0	18 0 18	12 12 8									
15	Darjeeling	M	8 0 8	0 8 0	8 0 8	0 8 0	4 8 4	8 4 0	11 0 11	0 9 0									
16	Jalpigoree	N	8 0 8	0 10 5			16 0 16	0 11 0	20 0 20	0 13 2									
Eastern Districts.																			
17	Dacca	O	13 8 11	7 10 12	33 0 33	0 20 0	15 12 11	12 10 8	30 0 31	0 12 4	16 0 16	0 16 0							
18	Farridpur	P	13 0 13	0 13 8	10 0 10	0 20 0	7 0 7	0 6 0	18 0 18	0 11 0									
19	Backergunge	Q					14 0 14	0 11 0	19 8 19	8 12 8									
20	Mymensingh	R	10 0 10	0 10 0			16 0 16	0 11 0	20 0 20	0 12 0									

* Return not received.

A In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 18½ to 19 seers, barley 20½ to 21½ seers, best rice 15 to 16½ seers, common rice 16½ to 20½ seers, and gram 14½ to 20 seers.

B In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 9½ to 15 seers, barley 17 to 4½ seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 9 to 24 seers.

C In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 32½ seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers.

D In the Ghatal sub-division the price range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 18 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 17 to 17½ seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

E In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat (in Kidderpore) 12½ seers, barley (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17½ seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, and gram 9 to 14½ seers.

F In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 14½ to 21 seers, barley 17 to 40 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 17½ to 26 seers.

G In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 15½ seers.

H In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungypore) 24 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th April 1880.

THE SEER OF 60 TOLANS.

GRASS MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEASER MILLETS— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FRASWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.																		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	N.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.																			
...	16	0	16	12	12	0	80	0	80	0	100	0	10	0	9	12	10	0	Burdwan.								
...	32	0	32	0	20	0	13	4	11	8	11	0	360	0	360	0	440	0	9	0	9	0	Bankoora.							
...	18	0	17	0	11	0	...	...	180	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Boerbhoom.							
...	11	0	11	0	9	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	Midnapore.							
...	Hooghly.							
...	16	0	15	0	12	8	90	0	90	0	90	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Howrah.						
Central Districts.																			Calcutta.																	
30	Q.	20	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	17	8	16	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	11	8	90	0	90	0	64	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	24-Pargannas.
...	14	8	14	0	11	4	80	0	90	0	90	0	9	8	9	10	9	0	Nuddea.		
...	20	0	20	0	13	5	120	0	130	0	120	0	9	8	9	11	9	6	Jessore.		
...	13	4	13	0	10	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Moorshedabad.		
...	25	0	25	0	12	8	120	0	120	0	120	0	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	{ 8 0 to 9 8 }	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	...	...	...	Dinapore.		
...	10	0	9	0	11	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	8	9	8	8	4	Rajshabye.		
...	24	0	13	8	13	0	240	0	240	0	{ 200 0 to 240 0 }	9	0	9	0	9	0	Rangpore.	
...	9	0	9	0	7	14	120	0	120	0	106	0	8	0	8	12	7	14	Bogra.		
...	19	14	9	15	6	12	67	8	67	8	67	8	8	7	8	4	8	3	Pabna.		
...	22	8	18	12	12	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	8	4	Darjeeling.		
...	9	0	9	0	12	0	17	0	17	0	14	0	8	8	6	0	4	8	Jalpigore.		
...	8	0	8	0	8	7	64	0	64	0	64	0	8	0	8	0	7	5	...		
Eastern Districts.																			Dacca.																	
...	14	4	12	12	13	5	91	8	91	8	91	4	9	0	9	0	9	0	Farrukpore.		
...	10	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Backergunge.	
...	10	0	10	0	9	8	100	0	100	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	Mymensingh.
...	11	0	11	0	9	0	8	12	8	12	8	12	

I In Roykunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 17½ seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

J In Nattore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 28½ seers, best rice 9½ seers, common rice 30½ seers, and gram 16½ seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25½ seers, best rice 8 to 23½ seers, common rice 18 to 25½ seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

L In Serajgunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 9½ seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 16 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurigram) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13½ seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 6½ to 9 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffargunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffargunge) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 13½ to 16 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 24 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 27 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 10 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 9 to 17½ seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGUR MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																						
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.																				
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																						S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
21	Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakhully*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	10	12	10	8	10	0	...	...	...	18	12	17	8	10	0	23	0	26	0	14	0																
24	Chittarong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8	5	8	0	7	5	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	10	0	23	0	23	0	13	5																
BEHAR.																						S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
25	Patna	10	0	19	0	14	0	35	0	30	0	21	0	13	8	13	8	9	8	18	0	19	0																		
		S																																							
26	Gya	19	0	18	0	13	0	27	0	27	0	16	8	8	8	8	8	0	19	0	19	8																			
		T																																							
27	Shahabad	17	0	17	0	{ 13 0 to 13 8 }		25	8	25	0	19	0	17	8	17	0	{ 11 0 to 12 0 }		18	8	19	0																		
																				{ 13 0 to 13 8 }																					
28	Darbhanga*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Monuferspur	17	0	18	8	12	0	27	8	25	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	16	0	17	0																		
30	Baras	14	12	14	8	12	0	26	8	26	4	20	4	8	8	8	8	6	12	17	0	17	0																		
		U																																							
31	Champanua	16	0	14	0	14	0	28	0	30	0	...	12	0	12	0	7	0	17	0	17	0																			
		V																																							
32	Monghyr	18	14	16	12	14	11	28	5	21	0	18	14	10	8	10	8	8	0	16	12	16	12																		
		W																																							
33	Bhagalpore	16	7	12	10	12	4	31	13	25	4	16	14	16	6	16	6	12	0	17	11	17	11																		
		X																																							
34	Purneah	20	0	20	0	14	0	32	0	20	0	...	19	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	19	0																			
																				{ 16 0 to 17 0 }																					
35	Maidah	19	0	17	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	12	0	20	0	23	0														
																				14	0																				
36	Seethal Pergunnah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																						S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
37	Cuttack	13	2	11	13	9	3	...	...	...	15	2	13	2	11	13	16	6	18	6	17	1																
38	Poore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	14	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	21	4	20	0	17	0																
CHOTA NAGPORE.																						S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
South-Western Frontier Agency.																						S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
40	Hazaribagh	17	0	18	0	13	0	30	0	30	0	20	0	11	0	10	0	8	0	24	0																				
		Y																																							
41	Lohardugga	14	0	14	0	10	0	28	0	29	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	12	0	25	0																				
		Z																																							
42	Singbhoom	12	0	13	0	9	0	32	0	40	0	28	0	20	0	12	0	10	0	32	0																				
43	Manbhoom	14	0	14	0	10	0	34	0	33	0	24	0	29	0	23	0	14	0	26	0																				
		Z1																																							

* Returns not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17½ to 21 seers per rupee.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 17½ to 21 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 28 seers, and gram 19 to 23½ seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 29 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 18 to 28 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

V In Begowara the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16½ seers, common rice 18½ seers, great millet 23 seers, lesser millets 22½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 seers, and gram 21 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18½ to 22 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banha) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th April 1890.—(Contd.)

THE BOOK OF NO TOLANS.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			BROOM MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Chittagong.
...	Noakholly.
...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah.	
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	22 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	140	0 140	0 140	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	32 0	...	23 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	19 6	14 0	140	0 140	0 160	9 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
35 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 5 \end{array} \right\}$	160	0 160	0 160	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	Durbhanga.
...	20 0	21 4	25 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	120	0 120	0 130	0 8 8	8 8	8 0	Muzafferpore.
34 0	35 0	34 4	22 4	21 4	18 4	27 4	27 12	24 4	21 0	20 0	15 0	160	0 160	0 200	0 8 4	8 6	8 4	Saran.
...	24 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparna.
...	18 14	18 14	21 0	16 12	16 12	14 11	126	0 126	0 147	0 8 8	8 6	8 6	Monghyr.
...	25 4	24 5	20 3	20 3	16 0	13 14	126	4 126	4 126	4 9 7	9 2	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	16 0	13 8	10 0	120	0 120	0 160	0 8 8	8 8	Purneah.
...	22 0	16 0	14 0	120	0 120	0 90	0 8 8	8 8	Maidah.
...	South Pargho.
ORISSA.																		
...	9 14	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	160	0 160	0 200	0 11 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack.
...	Pooree.
...	Balasore.
CHH NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	36 0	36 0	24 0	34 8	34 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	11 8	200	0 200	0 240	0 7 8	7 8	7 8	Habarastagh.
...	33 0	32 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160	0 160	0 180	0 8 8	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	16 0	16 0	11 0	340	0 340	0 340	0 7 8	7 8	6 8	Singbhoom.
40 0	40 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	140	0 140	0 130	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 24 seers, barley 10 to 30 seers, best rice 17 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, and grain 8 to 17 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice (in Chuttra) 14½ seers, common rice 23 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 seers, and gram (in Khurruckdih) 16 seers.

Z In Dalton, the prices are:—Wheat 22.60 cears, barley 37.12 cears, best rice 16.75 cears, common rice 21.98 cears, mohwa 81 cears, marwa 37.12 cears, maize of Indian-corn 33.75 cears, and grain 28.69 cears.

87-12 acers, maize or Indian-corn 70 to 80 acers, wild grain 20 to 30 acers.

2i In the interior the prices range as follows:— Wheat 8 to 13 acers, barley 24 to 38 acers, best rice 20 to 25 acers, common rice 24 to 27 acers, bulrush millet 10 to 32 acers, great millet 16 to 30 acers, lesser millets 28 to 32 acers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 acers, and gram 6 to 13 acers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUL MILAN— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 1 0	3 7 6	4 3 9	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 13 2	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 15 9	8 5 0	3 0 0	3 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	2 4 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 10 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	3 10 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	3 7 0	...	...	...
4	Karaingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 1 9	2 1 9	3 14 0	1 9 6	1 5 3	1 14 3	2 15 6	2 16 6	4 7 0	2 3 6	2 1 9	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Balassore ...	2 18 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 14 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

CALCUTTA.

The 20th April 1880.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th April 1880.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LUSHER MILET— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	Calcutta.
...	2 4 0	3 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	Serajgonge.
...	2 18 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 8 0	1 2 0	2 0 0	Dacca.
...	3 0 0	8 1 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	4 8 0	1 3 0	4 0 0	Naraingonge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 18 0	1 13 0	1 7 6 1 10 6	1 10 6	1 10 6	2 8 0	0 4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 5 0	0 0 5 0	0 0 5 0	0 0 5 0	Patna.
...	1 8 0	4 6 7 5	0 0 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	1 0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 3 0	Balasore.
...	Pooree.
...	4 12 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	0 0 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th April 1880.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° F.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1880.		☉	Inches	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%				Inches	
April	11th	149.9	29.008	85.0	93.6	15.2	78.3	80.2	0.959	78.0	78	Chiefly S S W & S by W...	207	Nil	Clear.	
"	12th	152.9	.051	87.3	95.0	15.6	80.3	81.1	.970	78.6	77	Chiefly S S W & S	240	"	Morning cloudy, rest clear, c.	
"	13th	151.9	.067	87.0	95.9	15.9	80.0	80.0	.960	78.0	76	Chiefly S by W	250	"	Day chiefly clear, night cloudy, c. g.	
"	14th	152.7	.720	87.4	97.0	17.8	79.2	79.9	.920	76.7	72	Chiefly S by W	239	"	Chiefly clear.	
"	15th	150.7	.719	85.9	92.8	13.6	79.2	78.8	.894	75.8	72	Chiefly S by W	300	"	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear.	
"	16th	150.7	.777	83.2	93.2	17.9	76.3	76.7	.839	73.9	74	Till 6 A.M. S by W, till 9.30 P.M. N by E through S, S.E. and E, till 11 P.M. S.E. through E, till midnight W through E, N, & N.W.	265	0.07	Cloudy, K	
"	17th	150.7	.883	75.6	90.4	20.9	69.6	71.0	.722	69.6	82	Till 9.30 A.M. E N E through N.W., N & N.E, till 5 P.M. S through E & S.E. till 6.30 P.M. N N.E. through S.E. & E, till midnight E through E, S, W & N.	204	0.14†	Cloudy, K ▲	

• Fell since 0.50 P.M. of the 15th

† Fell since 7.35 P.M. of the 16th.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.726
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 29.747

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 84.6
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 84.9
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 27.5
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 97.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 76
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 69

The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th April 1880 ... 0.21
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.22
 The total fall from 1st January to 17th April 1880 ... 3.71
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 3.55
 The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h. and from the traces of the barograph and thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

c overcast, g gloomy, K thunderstorm, ▲ hail.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 19th April 1880.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in March 1880—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of March 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE result of the month's working again shows a considerable increase in all the principal staples, except railway material, and slight decreases under the heads of sugar and tea. The falling off in the weight of railway material lifted is easily accounted for, as in March 1879 the permanent-way and bridge material for the Kawnia extension was being sent forward in large quantities. Putting aside the decrease under this head of traffic, which must be looked upon as abnormal and as not in any way affecting the prospects of the line, the net increase in general traffic stands at 1,03,708 maunds over and above the weight carried during the corresponding month of last year.

Increases.

Alc ... Mds. 871
The short despatches of Commissariat beer last month has resulted in a corresponding increase during the month under review.

Food-grain ... Mds. 48,269
The local traffic in this staple still continues, and a good business has been done during the month for shipment to London and Bombay. It is worthy of note as tending to show the large stocks of rice held in the districts, that the despatches during the month have (in the face of a falling market) nearly reached the heaviest despatch in 1878, when there was such a wide margin between the prices here and in Calcutta. In May 1878 1,28,619 maunds were carried, and during the current month 1,23,028 maunds.

Ginger ... Mds. 862
The total weight lifted in this staple during the month is 916 maunds, against 554 maunds in March 1879. Insignificant as the total weight is, it is satisfactory in view of the fact that the total shipments for 1880 amount to considerably less than the month's despatches.

Gunny ... Mds. 947
The high rate ruling in the Calcutta market for the raw material, and the consequent increase in the price of mill-made bags, has again brought hand-made bags into the market.

Jute ... Mds. 5,768
The season for this staple is rapidly coming to a close, for although the weight carried during the month bears favorable comparison with the same month last year, the despatches are very rapidly dwindling down, as will be seen by a reference to previous reports.

Piece-goods ... Mds. 2,460
The traffic in piece-goods, although forming a favorable comparison with the corresponding period of 1879, has fallen off considerably as compared with last month's despatches. This is in a great measure accounted for by the interruption in business caused by the *Holy festival*.

Salt ... Mds. 17,277
The remarks made on the piece-goods traffic apply also to this staple, for although 17,277 maunds more have been carried during the month than were carried in March 1879, there is a decrease as compared with the previous month's despatches.

Tobacco ... Mds. 14,394
The new crop is now being freely sent forward. The total weight hauled during the month stands at 17,424 maunds, which, considering that the season is only just begun, gives promise of a large traffic.

All other goods ... Mds. 13,991
The traffic in miscellaneous through-booked consignments has been particularly brisk during the month, the result forming not only a favorable comparison with the despatches under the same head last year, but also for the previous month of 1880.

Decreases.

Railway material ... Mds. 47,667

This decrease has already been explained

Sugar ... Mds. 71

This is a mere trade fluctuation, and one of so insignificant a nature as to be scarcely worth noting.

Tea ... Mds. 60

This is the close of the season. Thirteen maunds only have been despatched during the month.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of March 1880.

STAPLES.	1879.		1880.		Total for March 1879.	Total for March 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Alc	485	...	866	...	485	866	371	...
Food-grain	2,875	71,884	5,988	1,17,125	74,759	1,23,028	48,269	...
Ginger	14	656	6	911	554	916	362	...
Gunny-bags	1,072	2,533	1,658	2,894	3,666	4,562	897	...
Jute	14	10,889	37	16,144	10,413	16,141	5,728	...
Piece-goods	3,950	281	6,473	198	4,211	6,671	2,460	...
Railway material	71,439	2,247	24,890	1,150	73,686	26,019	47,667	...
Salt	3,200	110	34,427	160	3,310	34,587	17,277	...
Sugar	2,354	25	2,350	40	2,379	2,308	71	...
Tea	35	38	...	13	73	18	60	...
Tobacco	102	2,675	291	17,133	3,080	17,424	14,394	...
All other goods	31,519	4,914	29,674	19,700	26,423	50,421	13,991	...
Total	1,17,115	95,825	1,02,453	1,66,557	2,12,938	2,69,979	56,041	...

Saidpur, the 16th April 1880.

G. M. DROST, Traffic Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 21, 1880.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1880 on 1,507½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.							MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.							TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	TRAIN MILES AT	
	No. of passen- gers	Coaching receipts			Weight carried	Receipts			Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	L s. d.	Coach- ing	Merchan- dice.			
		Rs.	A. P.	L s. d.		Rs.	A. P.	L s. d.									
Total traffic for the week...	165,504	2,16,329	1 9	19,469	3 5	14,72,901	0	6,16,070	0 3	50,381	5 4	8,31,399	3 0	50,540	113,503	1	
Or per mile of railway	143	8 5		13 8	1			104	1 2	37 4	2	551 9	7				
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	2,112,149	31,06,406	1 0	296,253	17 9	2,01,02,020	10	45,71,811	2 0	783,749	7 1	1,17,35,217	3 0	790,410	1,469,192	2 12	
Total for 16 weeks	2,267,653	33,22,735	2 9	310,084	1 2	2,16,25,521	10	51,86,881	2 3	842,130	15 5	1,25,69,616	3 0	794,964	1,543,694	2 3	
COMPARISON.																	
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	163,283	2,57,984	4 7	23,648	11 3	14,65,476	20	6,58,567	10 9	63,119	14 0	9,46,531	15 4	52,677	126,061	1	
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year ...		171	2 7	15 15	10			456	13 5	61 17	6	625 0	0				
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,139,036	36,01,880	13 1	330,172	8 3	2,33,00,751	20	54,13,737	11 7	862,925	0 9	1,30,15,006	8 8	772,940	1,703,925	2	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1880 on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.					MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Y R
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.					
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	38,022	26,008	0 0	2,583 12 2	1,54,169 0	22,835 0 0	3,016 9 2	5.8			
Or per mile of railway	221	151 6 5	13 17 7	898 0		191 7 6	17 11 1				
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	527,693	4,76,497 14 5	43,586 7 10	25,04,970 5		4,61,296 13 0	62,285 10 10	39.9			
Total for 16 weeks	666,684	5,01,490 14 5	45,970 0 0	26,59,138 5		4,94,181 13 0	65,390 0 0	91.3			
COMPARISON											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,237	26,736 5 2	2,452 13 2	1,70,311 5		28,638 11 11	2,067 1 1	5.8			
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	211	155 12 7	14 5 7	891 23		166 13 10	15 5 11				
Total to corresponding date of previous year	671,073	4,98,452 13 11	45,691 10 4	21,88,630 31		4,97,333 14 10	38,071 9 9	82			

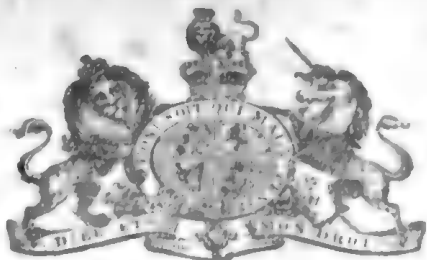
BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 5

Latest return received.	Name of Railway	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1880.	Y. R.
			8th March 1879.	6th March 1880.	To 8th March 1879.	To 6th March 1880.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
13th March	Northern Bengal	230	23,435 0 0	28,897 0 0	2,05,337 0 0	2,84,112 0 0	78,775 0	
6th ditto	Tirhoot	82	6,253 0 0	12,694 0 0	38,874 0 0	1,06,225 0 0	10,551 0	
20th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,047 0 0	2,436 0 0	38,443 0 0	36,197 0 0		
28th February	Nalhati	27	1,944 0 0	(a) 1,710 0 0	17,511 0 0	(a) 16,194 0 0		
14th March	Patna and Gya	57		9,664 0 0		8,000 0 0	88,980 0	
	Total	424	36,599 0 0	54,591 0 0	3,40,165 0 0	5,08,977 0 0	1,78,805	

(a) Approximate.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1879.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th April 1880.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for the year 1879.

The present report differs from its predecessors, in that it exhibits the working of the Court for the calendar instead of for the official year. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the First Judge is now required to submit annual returns to the High Court for incorporation in the Court's report on the administration of Civil Justice, and the change in the period to which the report to Government relates was sanctioned in order to avoid the necessity of keeping up a double set of registers. In future also the returns of judicial work appended to the report will be in the same form as those prepared for the High Court, but the financial returns will be submitted in the same form as hitherto.

2. There is some difficulty in comparing the figures in the present report with those in the previous one, as the periods to which the returns relate have three months in common. The number of institutions of suits of different values has, however, been given for both the calendar years 1878 and 1879, and between these returns a correct comparison can be made. The total number of cases instituted, in 1879 was 37,199, against 36,000 in 1878 and 37,651 in the financial year 1878-79. Compared with the previous calendar year, there was thus an increase of 1,199 suits in 1879, the whole increase being due to the larger number of institutions in the first quarter of the year.

The increase was entirely in suits under Rs. 200 in value, there being a decrease in the number of institutions of suits above that amount. The total sum in litigation in the Court during the year was Rs. 18,19,614 as compared with Rs. 18,70,566 in 1878-79. Excepting the two years 1865-66 and 1878-79, the amount in litigation in the past year was higher than in any year since the institution of the Court in 1850.

3. Including cases pending from the preceding year, the total number set down for hearing in 1879 was 38,635, and of these 37,051 were decided during the year. By far the largest class of suits consists of claims for goods sold and delivered, of which there were 15,471 decided during the year, against 15,410 in 1878-79. The next largest class is composed of suits on bills of exchange, bonds and promissory notes, the number of these suits being 4,793, against 4,475 in 1878-79. Next come claims for use and occupation, of which there were 3,592 in 1879 as compared with 3,596 in 1878-79. The number of suits for the recovery of wages was 2,526, against 2,647 in 1878-79; for the recovery of loans 2,457, against 2,702. Miscellaneous suits on contracts were 1,681, against 1,654 in 1878-79. The number of actions for assault was 196 as compared with 204 in 1878-79. The uniformity in the number of cases of each class is remarkable, and shows clearly that there was no abnormal cause at work during the year to affect the nature of the litigation before the Court. In no single class of cases was there any marked increase or decrease.

4. The following statement shows the result of the trials of the past three years, and in 81.4 per cent of the cases the plaintiffs had apparently good grounds for having recourse to litigation :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For plaintiffs after trial	7,402	8,841	8,175
Ditto <i>ex parte</i>	6,938	8,109	5,443
Compromised	12,010	18,700	13,534
Nonsuited	2,248	2,400	2,317
Dismissed after trial	1,502	1,423	1,338
Ditto in default of plaintiff	3,184	3,368	3,234
	<i>Against plaintiff</i> 6,884	<i>Against plaintiff</i> 6,877	<i>Against plaintiff</i> 6,879
Total	33,234	37,627	37,051

5. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,584 as compared with 1,436 cases pending on the 31st December 1878. The difference in these two years is not great; but the Judges draw attention to the gradual increase in the work of the Court, and to the probable necessity of adding to the number of Judges. The subject of the amendment and consolidation of the law relating to Small Cause Courts in the Presidency towns has for many years been under the consideration of the Government of India, and the Supreme Government have recently informed the Lieutenant-Governor that a Bill with this object will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council. The question of strengthening the Court may therefore, as suggested by the Judges, stand over until it is decided whether the jurisdiction of the Court shall be extended.

6. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,712, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,66,093, leaving a net sum of Rs. 73,619 to be credited to the General Revenues, as compared with Rs. 81,106 in 1878-79 and Rs. 67,359 in 1877-78.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1880.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Opium Department for the year 1878-79.

The season was a backward one in both Agencies, owing to the dry weather during the month of October 1878, and the heat in the early part of November. This retarded the sowings, and prevented the seeds of the earlier sowings from germinating freely. Better results were obtained later in the year, but the want of the rain usual at Christmas had an unfavourable effect, and eventually the crop proved a failure over a large part of the unirrigated area. The general results of the season's cultivation are shown in the following table, as compared with the results of the preceding year:—

SEASONS.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.
	Beegahs.	Beegahs.	Mds. S. Ch.
1877-78	4,94,010	4,05,622	34,002 17 11½
1878-79	6,01,560	4,16,259	41,268 1 4½
Increase in 1878-79	1,07,550	10,637	7,266 23 9
BHAR.			
1877-78	3,64,708	3,42,653	45,380 20 6½
1878-79	4,10,016	3,90,800	50,026 25 1½
Increase in 1878-79	45,307	48,147	4,646 5 1½
BHAR.			
1877-78	3,64,708	3,42,653	45,380 20 6½
1878-79	4,10,016	3,90,800	50,026 25 1½
Increase in 1878-79	45,307	48,147	4,646 5 1½

2. The orders of the Government of India directed that efforts should be made to increase the cultivation in both Agencies, but in the Behar Agency the increase in the settlements was small, while the area upon which the crop failed was larger than in the preceding season. The state of the cultivation in this Agency has been the subject of a separate correspondence with the Board of Revenue. The dry weather had the effect of raising the consistence of the opium, and of reducing the average produce per beegah, especially on the unirrigated lands. In the Behar Agency the lowest produce was 2 seers 1½ chittacks in Motiharee, and the highest was 5 seers 10½ chittacks in Shahabad, the general average being 3 seers 15½ chittacks. In the Benares Agency the produce varied from 3 seers 5½ chittacks in Basti to 6 seers 15½ chittacks in Futtehgurh: and the average yield per beegah was 5 seers 7½ chittacks. In both Agencies the general average was higher than in the previous year, in which it was 3 seers 5½ chittacks in Behar, and 5 seers 1½ chittacks in Benares.

3. The outturn of the season resulted in the manufacture of 49,961 chests of provision opium, and 3,498 chests of abkari opium. Though the yield in the Behar Agency was smaller than in Benares, the number of chests manufactured was greater, owing to the fact that about 18,000 maunds of opium grown in the Benares Agency were sent to Behar for manufacture, partly as provision, and partly as abkari opium. This arrangement prevents any useful comparison of the cost of production per chest in the two Agencies. The total expenditure of the season was Rs. 1,96,04,057, of which Rs. 83,42,062 were incurred in Behar, and Rs. 1,12,61,995 in Benares.

4. Of the outstanding balances of 1877-78, a large portion has been recovered, and about 2½ lakhs still remain to be realized. During the season under review the balances in the Behar Agency amounted to Rs. 98,572, and in Benares to only Rs. 1,960. Almost the whole of the Behar balances accrued in the three divisions of Hajipore, Motiharee, and Bettiah, and the failure to recover

the advances made in these divisions seems to call for some further explanation than is given in the Agent's report. It is observed that there are no arrears in the Patna and Tehta divisions of the Behar Agency, and that the Benares Agency, with a smaller area of cultivation than Behar, has advanced a much larger amount, of which nearly the whole has been recovered. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that, in the divisions of the Behar Agency, in which the largest arrears are found, advances must have been given without due discrimination.

5. Under orders of the Government of India, arrangements have been made for supplying opium to the Punjab from the Benares Agency, in supersession of the system under which the local merchants used to obtain passes for the purchase of opium in Nepal. Since the submission of the present report, proposals have been made which are expected to have the effect of diverting to the Government Opium Agencies the supply of the drug produced in Nepal, and these proposals have been experimentally sanctioned by Government. The quantity of excise opium supplied from the Benares Agency to Oudh and the Central Provinces showed an increase during the year under review, but there was some falling off in the demand from the North-Western Provinces.

6. The proportion of adulterated and inferior opium delivered at the factories showed a satisfactory decrease, especially in the Benares Agency, the dryness of the season having been unfavourable to the production of pussewa in the drug. The explanation given by the Board regarding the delivery of impure opium in the Benares Agency does not appear altogether conclusive, as it seems to accept the necessity for the presence of a large proportion of pussewa in the Benares opium. The subject is one of some importance, as the presence of pussewa is supposed to render opium unfitted for the China market; and if it should be determined to manufacture opium of 75th consistence indifferently from the produce of either Agency, the presence or absence of pussewa may materially affect the success of the experiment. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore ask the Board to consider further whether more careful manipulation of the Benares drug at the time of its first extraction would not have the effect of largely diminishing the admixture of pussewa in the opium as delivered at the factory.

7. Prosecutions under the Opium Act, and rewards paid to informers, showed a considerable decrease in Behar, and an increase in Benares. No cases of any special importance or interest occurred. The system of granting rewards to cultivators has been discontinued, experience having shown that the cultivation is sufficiently popular to be able to dispense with any special encouragement of this kind.

8. No new buildings for the department were constructed in the Benares Agency, and in Behar the only new works were some sheds and godowns. The protection of the Behar factory against fire is reported to be incomplete, owing to the well which was made to supply water for this purpose having been placed too far from the bank of the river. In Benares the Principal Assistant has suggested considerable additions and improvements to the factory buildings, and a separate report should be submitted upon such of these proposals as the Board may desire to recommend for adoption.

9. The steam saw-mill in the Patna Agency did less work than in the previous year, as a large number of chests remained on hand, owing to the small outturn of provision opium in 1877-78. There was consequently a small increase in the average cost per chest. The Board have sanctioned the manufacture of some chests of asna wood as an experimental measure. This wood is stated to be suitable for chests, and it is somewhat harder than sâl, while its original cost per cubic foot is much lower. Complaints have lately been made that the chests manufactured at Patna were not sufficiently strong to stand the rough usage to which they are subjected in the course of the voyage to China, and a special report on the subject has been submitted to the Government of India. It is believed that the measures which have been taken will effectually provide against any recurrence of the complaint.

10. On a general review of the season's operations, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the large proportion of unsuccessful sowings in the Behar Agency, and the amount of unrecovered balances, are matters which require the special attention of the Board. Much of the success which has attended

the operations in Benares may be ascribed to the detailed system of maps, registers, and inspection notes which is in force in that Agency, and a similar system should now be introduced into Behar. The season was, on the whole, a moderately good one: as compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the area sown, in the average produce per beegah, and in the total outturn; and there is abundant evidence to show that the reduction of the price to Rs. 4-8 per seer has not operated as a discouragement to the cultivators. In fact, in the Benares Agency, some difficulty seems to be felt in repressing the tendency of the ryots to sow in excess of their engagements.

11. The sales of provision opium during the calendar year 1879 comprised 60,000 chests, against 54,000 sold in the preceding year. There was consequently an increase in the gross sale proceeds; but the average price obtained per chest was lower than in any year since 1870, and the net revenue realized by Government showed a falling off as compared with the returns of the previous year. The actual results were as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross sale proceeds at Rs. 1,150-9-2½ per chest ...	6,90,34,470	5	10
Cost of 60,000 chests at Rs. 407-3-3 per chest ...	2,44,32,220	3	4
Net revenue ...	4,46,02,250	2	6

In 1873 the average price was Rs. 1,243-4, and the cost per chest was Rs. 410-15-0½, the net revenue on 54,000 chests being Rs. 4,49,44,937-12.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the commendation bestowed by the Board on Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, the Opium Agent of Benares, and on Drs. Sheppard and Durant, the Personal Assistants at Patna and Ghazipore. Dr. Whitwell, who was in charge of the Ghazipore Factory as Personal Assistant up to the 14th March 1879, is also favourably noticed, as are also many of the subordinate officers of the Department. Mr. Tytler seems to deserve special credit for the success which has attended his efforts to protect his cultivations by the construction of masonry wells, and Mr. Cosserrat's successful efforts to recover outstanding balances also deserve recognition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th April 1880.

No	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Apl. 24 '80	0.3	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing going on for early rice. Cases of cholera and small-pox still in Raneejunge and Sudder sub-division, especially in Jhama Gangoreah.
	Culna	0.65	
	Cutwa	0.8	
	2 Bankoora, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—cooler. To-day (24th), however, 97 again in the shade. A few drops of rain in Gangajalhati, Burjora and Jeypore. Crops being kept by artificial irrigation, and where water scarce as in Balshi, or where none used as in Chitna, they are suffering. A very few cases of small-pox and cholera. Generally crops and health good.
	3 Beerbhoom, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—cooler than usual for season. Teel, only crop on ground, promises well. Public health good.
	4 Midnapore, .. 24 ..	0.77	Weather—seasonable and hot. State and prospects of crops good.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	5 Hooghly, .. 24 ..	0.17	Weather—seasonable, with occasional storms. Very few crops on ground. Rain wanted for rice sowings. A few cases of small-pox and cholera.
	Howrah .. 26 ..	1.61	Weather—hot. Ploughing going on.
	Mohearekha ..	0.73	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24. Pergunnahs, Apl. 24 '80	2.16	Weather—seasonable. No crops on ground except sugarcane and boro dhan at Satkhira. Late rain facilitated ploughing. A few cases of cholera in Barrackpore.
	7 Sudea, .. 24 ..	0.91	Weather—hot, with occasional storms. Jali dhan in some parts doing well. Sowings of <i>aus</i> continue, and seed begun to germinate.
	Kooshita	1.72	
	Chooadanga	0.80	
	Ranaghat	1.22	
	Bongong	0.65	
	Meherpore	1.5	
	8 Jessore, .. 24 ..	0.88	Occasional slight storm with rain. Rain caused ploughing and sowing general throughout district. Prospects good. A few cases of cholera still in parts of Magorah, Bagirhat and Khoolna.
	Magorah	1.19	
	Khoolna	2.79	
	Bagirhat	3.17	
	9 Moorshedabad, .. 24 ..	0.41	Weather—hot. In some places <i>aman</i> sowings commenced. Fever in some thanas of Sudder sub-division.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	10 Dinagore, Apl. 23 '80	Nil	Weather—continues cool. Slight and partial rain. Ploughing for rice continues. General prospects favorable.
	11 Rajshahye, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—very hot; stormy in evening, but no rain at Sudder station. Slight rain in parts of district. Sowings of <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> dhan, teel, and jute nearly completed; seedlings thriving. Boro dhan an excellent crop. Common rice 19 to 27 seers per rupee. A good deal of sickness, chiefly fever.
	12 Rangpore, .. 23 ..	0.25	Weather—again become cool. State and prospects of crops continue good. Slight fever rather prevalent.
	Gaibanda	1.36	
	Bagtoga	1.82	
	Kurigram	1.42	
	13 Bogra, .. 24 ..	About 0.50	Weather—rain-clouds nearly every evening; hot in daytime. Sowings for <i>aus</i> dhan and jute completed in most parts of district. Outturn of sugarcane and pulses good. Prospects favorable.
	14 Pabna, .. 24 ..	0.61	Weather—fine; cool at night; rain on 17th and 22nd. Weather very favorable to agriculture. Public health good.
	15 Darjeeling, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—sometimes cloud and sometimes sunshine. Very warm in day, but mornings and evenings cool. In Terai sowing of <i>bhadoi dhan</i> going on; <i>kaimanti dhan</i> being sown in nurseries. On Hills Indian-corn, <i>kaoni</i> and <i>phaphar</i> look promising.
	16 Julpigoree, .. 24 ..	4.93	Weather—unsettled. Heavy storms with rain. Heavy rain somewhat retarded agricultural operations, but <i>bhadoi</i> sowings well advanced. A few cases of small-pox, but general health good.
Dacca DIV.	Cooch Behar, .. 22 ..	1.35	Weather—much cooler. Cloudy generally in mornings; clear during day. Prospects of all crops good, but rain not wanted just yet, as it will interfere with weeding and tend to choke young <i>dhan</i> . Small-pox still prevalent. Public health otherwise good.
	Dinbatta	0.65	
	Mathabhang	0.87	
	Meckligunge	0.8	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Apl. 24 '80	1.97	Heavy rain on 17th. Weather hot with strong south-easterly wind. Lark being prepared for both <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> crops. Gathering of boro dhan continues. Public health good.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 24th April.)	0.68	
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 21st April.)	1.68	
	18 Faridpore, .. 25 ..	0.14	Weather—seasonable. Sowing going on. Prospects good.
	Goalundo	2.18	
	19 Backergunge, .. 22 ..	1.90	Weather—moderately warm; thunderstorms on two days. Prospects everywhere fair.
	20 Mymensingh, .. 23 ..	1.80	Weather—rainy and stormy during first half of week; close and sultry during latter half. State and prospects of crops good.
	Kishoregunge	2.24	
	Jamulpore	3.63	
	Atta	1.74	
	21 Tipperah, .. 23 ..	0.95	Weather—sultry. Two or three slight falls of rain. Chili being gathered; out-turn good. <i>Aus</i> and <i>aman</i> being sown.
	Brahmanbaria	1.09	
	Chandpore	0.68	

No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Continued.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, Apl. 27 '80	Nil	Transplanting of <i>pania aus</i> and sowing of <i>aman</i> commenced. Prospects favorable. Cattle disease in north continues. Cholera in Satkania, Raajan and Ramoo. Common rice 19 seers per rupee.
	23 Noakholly, .. 22 ..	2.47	Weather—heavy rain on 16th greatly reducing temperature; since again hot. Much rice sown, and a good deal of land looking green already. <i>Moong</i> being gathered. Ploughing being pressed forward.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, .. 20 ..	2.33	Heavy rain on morning of 15th and evening of 16th. Weather very warm from 19th. <i>Jum</i> burning still continues. Hillmen commenced sowing paddy, cotton and other seeds. Reaping of tobacco and chillies just begun.
	Hill Tipperah, .. 21 ..	1.20	Weather—clear and bright. Plantation of sugarcane still continues. Gathering of chillies almost finished; outturn fair. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Apl. 23 '80	Nil	Wind shifting generally from east in morning and west during day. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> nearly completed.
	26 Gya, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. Maximum reading in shade 110.4. <i>Cheena</i> and sugarcane being sown. <i>Rubber</i> being threshed. Public health generally good.
	27 Shahabad, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> crops completed; outturn excellent. Mango promises well. Prices stationary.
	28 Durbhunga, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—hot, with west wind. Harvesting of <i>rubber</i> nearly finished and threshing in progress. Mango and indigo continue well. Prices falling. General health good.
	29 Mozufferpore, .. 24 '80	Nil	Weather—warm, with east and west winds alternately. Fields being cultivated for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings. Cholera continues in parts of Sestamarbee. Public health generally good.
	30 Sarun, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. East wind prevailing. <i>Rubber</i> harvest completed; outturn excellent. Indigo prospects continue good. Cases of cholera and small-pox in mofussil.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	31 Chumparun, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—warm; east wind prevalent; cool in morning. Indigo doing well. <i>Rubber</i> harvested; very good crop. Cholera still prevalent in some parts.
	32 Monguysr, Apl. 24 '80	Nil	Weather—strong west wind and hot. <i>Rubber</i> being threshed; a 12-anna crop.
	33 Bhagulpore, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. All crops cut; none standing.
	34 Purneah, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—cool for season. East wind prevails. Prospects good. Fever prevalent.
	35 Maldah, .. 24 ..	Nil	Sky clear. Heat increasing. <i>Boro</i> paddy thriving. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> going on rapidly. Public health generally good throughout district. A few cases of sporadic cholera.
	36 Sonthal Pergba, .. 24 ..	Nil	Weather—hot. Wind changing from east, by south to west and back again. All agricultural operations now at a stand-still.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, .. 24 ..	0.07	Weather—seasonable. Slight rain on night of 23rd, and showers in Jajpore and Kondrapara sub-divisions. Ploughing going on rapidly. Small-pox still reported. Common rice 18½ to 21 seers per rupee.
	38 Pooree, .. 22 ..	Nil	Weather—cloudy and sultry. Rain threatening. Heavy wind. Storm on 18th, from south and then it veered to north. <i>Dalua</i> paddy being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> paddy lands are cultivated in many places. <i>Moong</i> and <i>kulhi</i> being harvested. Rain badly wanted throughout district. Sporadic cases of cholera. Small-pox not yet disappeared. Rice 20 to 26 Calcutta seers per rupee.
	39 Balasore, .. 23 ..	0.74	Two heavy thunderstorms in station, and rain generally throughout district greatly reduced temperature. Ploughing again commenced. Cholera in scattered places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, Apl. 23 '80	Nil	Weather—days warm; sometimes cloudy, with east and south-east wind, though usually bright sunshine and hot west wind. <i>Mokra</i> and other crops favorable. Rain would be advantageous. Cholera still at Gawan. Public health otherwise good.
41	Lohardugga, .. 24 ..	0.28	Weather—seasonable. Very hot in Palamow. No crops on ground. Rain wanted for ploughing and for tea. Small-pox still prevalent. A fatal type of cattle disease broken out in parts of Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, .. 23 ..	0.25	Weather—seasonable and very hot. No crops now on ground. Thunderstorm with rain on 17th. Public health good.
43	Maubhoom, .. 24 ..	0.31	Storm of wind and rain on 17th, which made weather cooler for a day or two, after which it again got hotter. No crops on ground, except cotton and sugarcane. In Patcoom tanks drying and water-supply running short. Public health generally good. A few cases of measles.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th April 1880.A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number	DISTRICTS	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																	
Western Districts.																	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1	Burdwan	13	0	11	12	10	4	22	0	18	0	15	0	16	0	15	12
		A															
2	Bankoora	15	0	13	0	11	12	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	8	15	8
		B															
3	Beerbhoom	11	8	13	4	11	0							16	0	15	0
		C												11	0	19	0
4	Midnapore	11	0	11	0	12	0							15	0	15	0
		D												13	0	15	0
5	Hooghly	11	0	12	0	11	0							8	0	8	0
		E												8	0	14	0
	Howrah	13	8	13	4	10	0							11	4	11	8
														10	0	14	8
Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	18	0	11	9	9	8	20	0	18	0	14	0	6	10	6	10
		F															
6	24-Pargunnahs													8	0	8	0
														6	4	13	5
7	Nudda	15	4	13	14	11	7	26	10	26	10	17	4	13	5	13	5
														10	10	14	8
8	Jessore	11	0	10	0	10	0							14	0	13	0
														10	8	18	8
9	Moorshedabad	20	0	16	0	12	8							10	0	13	12
														11	12	18	0
10	Dinapore	8	8	8	4	8	14	13	5	13	5	17	0	15	8	10	0
														13	12	18	0
11	Rajshahy	22	8	17	4	12	0	3	0	30	0	25	0	18	12	18	12
														10	8	10	8
12	Rungpore	11	4	11	4	9	0							12	14	12	14
														11	4	18	0
13	Borra	24	0	23	0	19	2							17	4	16	8
														0	12	25	8
14	Pabna	20	0	21	0	15	0							10	0	10	0
														7	0	18	0
15	Darjeeling	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	4	8
														4	0	11	0
16	Julpigore	8	0	8	0	10	5							16	0	16	0
														11	0	20	0
Eastern Districts.																	
		P															
17	Dacca	18	6	11	7	10	12	32	0	32	0	20	0	15	12	15	12
														10	8	20	0
18	Faizcudpore	13	0	12	0	13	8	10	0	10	0	20	0	7	0	7	0
														6	0	16	0
19	Backergunge													14	0	14	0
														11	0	19	8
20	Mymensingh	10	0	10	0	10	0							16	0	16	0
														11	0	20	0
														20	0	20	0

A In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 16 seers, barley 26½ to 28½ seers, best rice 15 to 16½ seers, common rice 16½ to 30½ seers, and gram 16½ to 20 seers.

B In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 9½ to 15 seers, barley 17 to 4½ seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 9 to 24 seers.

C In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 22½ seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers.

D In the Ghattal sub-division the price range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 17 to 17½ seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

E In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 23 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

F In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat (in Kidderpore) 12½ seers, barley (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17½ seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, and gram 13½ to 14½ seers.

G In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 14½ to 21 seers, barley 17 to 40 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers, and gram 17½ to 26 seers.

H In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 8 to 13½ seers.

I In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungypore) 24 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th April 1880.

THE BEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRANAT MILLERS— CHOLU, JOWAR.				LESSER MILLERS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHURRA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.				GRAM.				FIRWOOD.				SALT.				DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																								
Western Districts.																								
8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.	Ch. 8.		
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- J In Roygunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 17½ seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.
 K In Nattore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 26½ seers, best rice 2½ seers, common rice 20½ seers, and gram 16½ seers.
 L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25½ seers, best rice 5 to 2½ seers, common rice 18 to 25½ seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.
 M In Serajunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 16 seers.
 N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 10 seers, lesser millets (in Kurajong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurajong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
 O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 18½ seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 6½ to 9 seers.
 P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 31 seers, and gram 13½ to 16 seers.
 Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Goalundo) 24 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 27 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 10 seers.
 R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
 S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 17½ seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			RULUAK MILLUT— CUMBOO, HAJBA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																										
21	Chittagong	T	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakhali	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah		10 12	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	10 0	23 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah		8 5	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR																										
25	Patna		19 0	19 0	14 0	25 0	30 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	9 8	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	V	19 0	18 0	13 0	27 0	27 8	18 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	19 0	19 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	W	17 0	17 0	{ 13 0 to 13 8 }	25 8	25 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	{ 11 0 to 12 0 }	18 8	19 0	{ 13 0 to 13 8 }	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...		
28	Durbhunga	X	16 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mosuffepore		17 0	18 0	12 8	27 8	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	Y	14 12	14 6	12 0	26 8	20 4	20 4	8 8	8 8	6 12	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumpran	Z	16 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	...	12 0	12 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr		18 14	16 12	14 11	28 5	21 0	18 14	10 8	10 8	8 0	16 12	16 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	Z1	16 7	12 10	12 4	31 13	25 4	18 14	16 6	16 6	12 0	17 11	17 11	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Z2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah		20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	20 0	...	19 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	{ 16 0 to 17 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maidah		19 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...		
36	Benthal Pergunnah	Z3	13 0	11 0	8 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																										
37	Cuttack		13 2	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree		9 8	10 6	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	10 6	8 8	19 11	18 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore		14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 4	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency																										
40	Hazareebagh	Z4	17 0	18 8	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z5	14 0	14 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom		12 0	12 0	9 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Maubhoom	Z6	14 0	14 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17½ to 21 seers per rupee.

X In the interior the price range as follows:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 19 to 23 seers.

V In the interior the price range as follows:—Best rice 15 to 23 seers, and common rice 18 to 28 seers.

V In the interior the price range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 9 seers, common rice 17½ to 21 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 28 seers, and gram 19 to 23½ seers.

W In the interior the price range as follows:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 29 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.

X In the interior the price range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 27 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize 22 to 27 seers, and gram 14 to 19 seers.

Y In the interior the price range as follows:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

Z In Begoonah the prices are:—Wheat 19 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16½ seers, common rice 18½ seers, great millet 22 seers, lesser millets 23½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 seers, and gram 21 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLSON MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.		
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	Calcutta ...	3	1	0	8	7	6	4	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
2	Serajunge ...	2	4	0	2	6	0	3	8	0	...	...	...	4	4	0
3	Dacca ...	3	1	0	8	2	0	3	10	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	2	0	0
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	0	2	8	0
6	Patna ...	2	1	9	2	1	9	2	14	0	1	9	6	1	5	3
7	Balasore ...	2	19	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	2	8	0
8	Poorce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	0
9	Cuttack ...	2	14	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	...	...	...	2	14	0

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1880.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th April 1880.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 0 02	0 02	2 80	...	...	...	2 4 02	8 02	0 02	2 8 03	8 03	8 03	30 830	90 4 0	04 004	40	Calcutta.		
...	2 40 312	1 00	...	...	4 6 04	6 04	60	Serajgunge.		
...	2 130 3	0 02	14 00	8 00	8 00	60 4 2	04 204	20	Dacca.	
...	3 00 3	1 04	1 00	8 00	8 00	110 4 3	04 304	40	Naraingunge.	
...	Chittagong.	
...	1 13 01	1 13 01	7 61	10 6	1 10	62 80	0 4 90	4 90	4 95 0	05 005	00	Patna.	
...	4 80 4	0 75	0 00	5 00	5 50	4 6 4	6 04	604	Balasore.	
...	Pooree.	
...	4 12 02	14 02	00	...	...	...	2 40 2	4 02	20 0	4 00	4 00	30 3 6	0 36	33	Cuttack.	

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th April 1880.

Month.	Date.	Maximum to sub.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1880		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%		☉	Inches.	
April	18th	151.6	29.844	78.8	89.0	21.6	67.6	72.8	0.736	70.0	75	Till 5.30 A.M. E. till noon N.E. till midnight chiefly S.S.E. through E & S.E.	91	0.72	Chiefly cloudy.
	19th	149.0	784	82.0	91.8	20.2	71.0	75.0	7.3	71.0	72	Chiefly S & S.S.W.	103	0.02†	Day cloudy, night clear, t.
	20th	155.2	782	84.3	92.3	16.3	76.0	77.3	841	74.0	73	Till 8 A.M. S. till noon S.S.W. till midnight chiefly S.W. by S.	133	Nil	Chiefly clear.
	21st	153.6	742	84.5	92.5	16.5	76.0	77.5	860	74.3	73	Chiefly S.W. & S.S.W.	137	"	Chiefly clear.
	22nd	149.1	696	84.1	92.4	14.6	77.8	78.1	888	75.6	77	Till 6.30 P.M. chiefly S.W. till 7.45 P.M. N.N.E. through W. N.W. & N. till midnight S. through N. W. & S.W.	280	"	Day clear, night cloudy, p, t, l, g.
	23rd	148.0	693	83.5	90.7	18.7	72.0	78.4	908	70.3	79	Chiefly S.W. by S.	248	0.76‡	Morning cloudy, rest chiefly clear.
	24th	153.5	688	89.0	97.7	20.4	77.3	75.0	888	74.0	71	Chiefly S by W & S.S.W.	118	Nil	Chiefly clear.

* Fell since 6.12 P.M. of the 17th.

† Fell since 7.30 P.M. of the 18th.

‡ Fell since 6.50 P.M. of the 22nd.

The mean pressure of the seven days

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

Inches.

29.747

29.745

The mean temperature of the seven days

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

°

88.3

84.4

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days

30.2

The maximum temperature during the seven days

97.7

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days

Miles.

19

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days

lbs.

6

The mean relative humidity during the seven days

%

74

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

71

The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th April 1880

Inches.

1.49

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

0.51

The total fall from 1st January to 24th April 1880

5.20

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office

4.06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the barograph and thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, l lightning, p passing showers, / strong wind.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

Tue 26th April 1880.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of February 1880.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Kendrapara Canal and its branch to Gundukia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—54 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs.	A	P	A
1	Brushwood	100	25	275	10	100	2	8	0	.....
3	Bamboos	250	50	40	15	20	6	12	0	.....
1	Cotton	100	1,000	10	8	12	2	4	0	.....
2	Dry-fish	100	500	10	8	204	3	8	0	.....
182	Empty boats	.....	.....	10,000	600	24,000	482	1	0	.....
1	Gosia	200	50	500	11	170	2	0	0	.....
1	Ghee	20	800	5	2	80	2	0	0	.....
1	Gallnuts	200	200	375	15	500	15	0	0	.....
12	Gram	740	1,700	1,000	40	1,100	31	10	0	.....
1	Gunny bags	200	1,000	450	15	500	12	12	0	.....
1	Hides	1,730	17,000	2,870	102	9,700	112	0	0	.....
31	Jaggery	3,850	18,000	1,000	200	5,000	177	8	0	.....
1	Kharee	300	1,500	600	20	200	20	0	0	.....
1	Lane	200	50	300	13	550	10	8	0	.....
1	Miscellaneous	830	2,200	1,000	38	1,000	37	0	0	.....
53	Miscellaneous goods, &c., of Messrs. Bullock, Wellsted & Co.	.....	.....	20,000	100	2,000	711	11	0	.....
1	Onion	30	50	71	1	100	2	0	0	.....
31	Paddy	4,720	9,400	7,000	275	10,000	221	1	0	.....
3	Passengers (5 in number)	.....	.....	100	6	100	1	0	0	.....
46	Tree	13,140	13,000	100,000	40	10,000	100	2	0	.....
8	Spices	1,000	2,000	1,000	10	4,000	100	0	0	.....
8	Sleeper	2,150	1,000	800	10	2,000	11	0	0	.....
1	Salt-dash	30	100	100	4	100	2	0	0	.....
6	Salt	700	1,000	1,000	18	800	15	8	0	.....
1	Timber	200	500	100	17	200	4	8	0	.....
3	Til	450	2,700	600	15	1,000	20	0	0	.....
4	Turmeric	800	4,000	1,000	30	2,000	14	0	0	.....
1	Wooden chest	60	100	100	1	100	1	0	0	.....
303	Total	33,080	1,61,780	95,260	3,403	123,023	2,979	3	89	0 40
301	Total of same month last year	48,810	2,11,995	1,44,390	5,155	193,096	4,215	4	8	0 42
MISCELLANEOUS.										
2	Bamboos (13,075 in number)	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	45	9	6	.....
24	Passengers (594 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	7	8	.....
1	Timbers (22 in number)	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	6	10	0	.....
30	Total	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	921	11	2	.....
31	Total of same month last year	.....	1,213	.....	.....	.....	905	0	4	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

3	Brushwood	500	125	850	30	380	8	4	0	.....
2	Charcoal	10	5	20	1	10	0	6	0	.....
43	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,515	268	5,158	103	2	0	.....
1	Firewood	200	20	315	11	402	9	0	0	.....
2	Gosia	400	80	820	30	800	16	8	0	.....
7	Kodalia	30	150	148	5	210	5	0	0	.....
7	Laterite stone	1,000	84	3,400	125	1,000	71	8	0	.....
20	Laterite rubble	4,200	60	9,200	700	5,000	89	4	0	.....
2	Sticks, &c.	100	300	200	10	100	9	0	0	.....
2	Timbers	500	1,570	300	28	238	8	0	0	.....
83	Total	7,940	2,344	29,200	805	11,014	350	0	0	0 48
82	Total of same month last year	9,410	1,500	29,543	812	10,420	366	8	0	0 41
MISCELLANEOUS.										
1	Bamboos (2,000 in number)	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5	12	0	.....
17	Boats placed free†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Total	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5	12	0	.....
20	Total of same month last year	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	15	8	0	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 1,230, which is due to the falling off of trade in items paddy, rice, spices, miscellaneous goods, sleeper, til, jaggery, empties, &c.

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

Kendrapara Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
490	Private, including miscellaneous	33,090	1,62,038	95,266	3,403	123,623	3,500 14 10	.....
101	Government stores, including miscellaneous	7,840	2,369	23,397	835	14,034	358 12 0	.....
521	Grand Total	40,930	1,64,407	1,18,663	4,238	137,657	3,859 10 10*	.....
684	Grand total of same month last year	58,220	2,14,865	1,67,933	6,000	210,710	4,956 14 0	.....

* Of this Rs. 618-6-10 is the total collection of Gobra canal locks and Rs. 3,021-4-0 is the collection of Kendrapara canal locks.

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	2,032	15 1
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	3,669	10 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	6,592	9 11
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	3,094	14 0
Total				6,592	9 11
				3,027	11 2

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maunds.	Tonnage.	Tollage realisable. Rs. A. P.
Boats passed for Government officers on duty	7	1,933	89	63 0 0
Boats conveying materials for Jamboo harbour works	2	201	30	7 8 0
Boats returning empty	3	334	18	9 12 0
Steamers, &c., of Messrs. Bullock, Wellsted & Co.	5	3,001	109	60 0 0
Total	17	5,669	210	170 4 0

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

3	Born grass	300	80	595	21	546	16 8 0	.....
1	Cotton	100	1,000	160	6	138	3 0 0	.....
1	Caster seed	50	200	94	3	99	2 11 0	.....
1	Charcoal	70	100	141	7	233	5 4 0	.....
41	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,345	154	4,319	96 15 3	.....
5	Grain	550	2,200	1,036	39	810	10 12 0	.....
8	Gingerelly	670	2,088	1,203	46	1,570	38 12 0	.....
1	Hides	50	500	87	3	105	9 6 3	.....
4	Jaggery	400	2,000	705	27	941	21 4 0	.....
1	Planks	250	100	604	14	612	15 0 0	.....
6	Paddy	550	1,100	962	35	1,100	28 0 0	.....
5	Rice	1,000	4,000	1,700	61	2,064	50 4 0	.....
23	Passengers (94 in number)	.....	.....	4,783	171	5,239	130 1 3	.....
6	Salt	600	2,500	927	33	990	24 1 6	.....
1	Straw	30	10	77	3	36	0 12 0	.....
1	Sleeper	300	1,200	776	28	942	23 4 0	.....
1	Sundries	50	100	97	3	99	2 11 0	.....
1	Timber	170	650	323	12	392	9 12 0	.....
1	Ties	70	15	160	5	165	4 8 0	.....
100	Total	5,110	18,316	18,904	675	19,849	487 14 3*	0 47
202	Total of same month last year	14,024	45,290	37,470	1,334	43,985	1,053 4 3	0 47

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Engine, &c.	100	500	108	7	240	5 4 0	.....
46	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,938	249	4,149	116 0 0	.....
10	Laterite stone	5,000	70	8,223	294	294	81 0 0	.....
9	Rubbish stone	4,500	65	8,001	286	286	79 4 0	.....
66	Total	9,600	635	23,880	696	4,969	281 8 0	0 11 0
183	Total of same month last year	23,516	773	63,262	2,250	11,975	723 4 0	0 11 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 667-6, which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, rice, salt, empties, &c.

High Level Canal, Range I—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
109	Private, including miscellaneous	5,110	18,315	19,964	675	19,840	487 14 3	.....
66	Government stores, including miscellaneous	9,600	635	23,380	856	4,969	291 8 0	.....
175	Grand Total	14,710	18,950	43,344	1,531	24,809	799 6 3	.....
388	Grand total of same month last year	37,340	46,063	1,00,773	3,593	55,069	1,763 8 3	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month

654 12 9

Amount of tollage for the month

749 6 3

Total

1,424 7 0

Amount credited in the accounts for the month

808 4 0

Balance at the end of the month

615 14 9

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

6	Paddy	1,901	2,755	2,937	186	2,750	26 8 0	
4	Timbers	2,000	1,000	4,644	186	8 0	24 13 8	
1	Rubble	42	42	580	22	4	2 14 5	
1	Iron railing	100	500	635	22	2	3 3 6	
30	Passengers			16,390	78	1,674	81 13 4	
8	Empty			2,217	7	807	14 3 3	
49	Total	5,254	4,292	27,111	979	5,798	133 10 2	0 0 0
68	Total of same month last year	5,870	18,140	25,381	906	9,275	174 14 2	0 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Timbers (13 in number)		50				4 14 0	
...	Bamboos (4700 in number)		50				11 4 0	
...	Passengers (811 in number)						4 1 1	
...	Total		100				19 9 1	
...	Total of same month last year		200				36 9 0	

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

25	Lateral apron	12,184	396	16,006	736	1,840	104 0 8	
7	Rubble	2,775	60	4,009	175	2 0	24 8 10	
1	Bamboo mats	165	160	405	15	14	2 0 5	
57	Empty			12,106	432	1,621	60 9 6	
70	Total	15,114	581	38,626	1,358	3,691	190 3 5	0 0 0
...	Total of same month last year							

ABSTRACT.

49	Private, including miscellaneous	5,254	4,427	27,111	979	5,798	133 10 2	.....
70	Government stores, including miscellaneous	15,114	581	38,626	1,358	3,691	190 3 5	.....
119	Grand Total	20,408	5,008	65,737	2,337	9,489	324 3 7	.....
68	Grand total of same month last year	5,870	18,354	25,381	906	9,275	204 7 8	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month of February 1880

133 15 7

Amount of tollage for the month

364 2 8

Total

498 0 5

Amount debited in the accounts for the month

410 6 10

Balance at the end of the month

87 9 4

High Level Canal, Range II.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
(1) PRIVATE.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Castor seed	50	200	150	5	60	2 8 0	.....
23	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,900	110	1,265	61 0 0	.....
7	Gingelly	1,000	4,000	1,000	71	802	38 0 0	.....
1	Jammy	65	325	175	6	72	3 8 0	.....
1	Moong	50	200	125	5	60	2 8 0	.....
2	Paddy	150	500	500	21	270	11 0 0	.....
9	Passengers (55 in number)	.....	.....	1,747	33	770	35 6 0	.....
6	Rice	1,350	5,400	2,504	95	1,209	50 8 0	.....
50	Total	2,665	10,425	10,567	379	4,557	202 6 0*	0 8 5
110	Total of same month last year	9,251	36,725	26,303	939	11,008	501 11 0	0 8 8
MISCELLANEOUS.								
107	Small dongahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 1 0	.....
3	Timbers (84 in number)	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	15 12 6	.....
110	Total	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	45 13 6	.....
Total of same month last year								
		.....	423	.....	.....	.....	102 15 0	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 300, which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, rice, salt, gingelly, timbers, bamboos, omplus, &c.

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Charcoal	150	225	251	0	1,108	5 6 0	.....
32	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,450	250	3,102	142 8 0	.....
7	Firewood	1,050	105	2,110	75	900	41 0 0	.....
50	Laterite stone	7,000	120	13,780	402	5,504	270 0 0	.....
60	Total	8,200	450	21,065	642	10,704	458 8 0	0 8 2
300	Total of same month last year	36,066	1,181	1,03,910	3,707	94,788	2,016 2 0	0 4 1
MISCELLANEOUS.								
18	Small dongahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 14 0	.....
18	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 14 0	.....
.....	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

160	Private, including miscellaneous	2,665	10,769	10,567	379	4,557	245 3 0	.....
78	Government stores, including miscellaneous	8,200	450	23,606	642	10,704	463 6 0	.....
538	Grand Total	10,865	11,209	34,173	1,221	15,261	708 9 6	.....
412	Grand total of same month last year	45,267	41,327	1,30,113	4,640	1,05,796	2,620 12 6	.....

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402 15 0
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	708 9 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	.....	.....	Total	.....	1,171 9 6
Balance at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 3 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 7 0

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—6½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

2	Empty boats	.....	.....	202	0	112	4 8 0	.....
1	Jammy	100	500	174	0	64	3 0 0	.....
3	Paddy	500	1,500	919	23	402	17 8 0	.....
9	Passengers (35 in number)	.....	.....	1,194	40	290	20 7 8	.....
1	Rice	50	200	114	6	35	3 0 0	.....
16	Total	650	1,700	2,523	94	904	47 7 8	0 9 3
21	Total of same month last year	803	1,608	5,122	184	2,616	101 10 0	0 7 4

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 34, which is due to the falling off of traffic in items passengers and omplus.

High Level Canal, Range III—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
...	Nil.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Total of same month last year	1,000	155	3,075	131	1,255	72 0 0	0 11 0
ABSTRACT.								
15	Private, including miscellaneous	630	1,700	2,353	92	694	47 7 8	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Grand Total	630	1,700	2,353	92	694	47 7 8	.....
26	Grand total of same month last year	2,182	1,523	8,797	313	3,571	173 10 0	.....
MEMO.								
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						Rs. A. P.		
Amount of tollage for the month						107 8 10		
						47 7 8		
Amount credited in the accounts for the month						Total		
						165 0 6		
Balance at the end of the month						121 6 10		
						33 9 8		

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

26	Betel leaves	2,600	12,810	6,575	.....	23 8 3	.....
1	Betel-nut	50	500	275	.....	2 6 8	.....
1	Bones	50	50	150	.....	4 8 0	.....
1	Bricks and tiles (1,000 in number)	100	25	425	.....	1 9 6	.....
31	Brass and copper and their manufactures	4,025	1,67,850	10,400	.....	94 11 6	.....
24	Coal and coke	7,800	5,320	15,775	.....	180 0 3	.....
14	Cotton, raw	1,405	20,000	4,285	.....	40 5 6	.....
2	Cocoanuts (2,500 in number)	50	75	285	.....	8 12 0	.....
87	Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	6,510	2,11,040	17,350	.....	172 14 6	.....
4	Do. piece-goods (European)	360	54,000	1,000	.....	12 15 6	.....
14	Do. ditto (Indian)	180	19,050	1,640	.....	13 9 6	.....
19	Curd	910	2,725	4,005	.....	34 15 0	.....
2	Cattle, No. 2	10	36	150	.....	1 2 0	.....
944	Empty boats	.....	.....	81,600	.....	674 6 0	.....
35	Earthenware	3,375	827	2,375	.....	29 11 0	.....
2	Firewood	25	7	195	.....	0 14 3	.....
16	Fruits and nuts of all kinds	3,670	4,190	6,925	.....	82 14 6	.....
110	Gram and pulse	15,501	58,924	36,540	.....	304 9 9	.....
10	Goats and sheep (440 in number)	80	855	885	.....	7 2 0	.....
7	Gunny-cloths (580 pieces)	330	1,600	1,150	.....	4 5 0	.....
3	Horns	140	1,400	725	.....	6 5 6	.....
7	Hides of cattle, untanned (8,000 in number)	1,065	8,560	2,675	.....	25 8 0	.....
2	Iron and its manufactures	60	600	275	.....	3 7 6	.....
8	Jute, raw	1,180	4,775	2,370	.....	32 7 0	.....
17	Lime and lime-stones	4,087	1,701	8,250	.....	60 7 9	.....
1	Liquor	30	3,000	175	.....	6 4 0	.....
36	Mustard	4,400	17,500	9,050	.....	63 3 0	.....
114	Miscellaneous	5,900	14,250	22,840	.....	232 4 6	.....
6	Oil	1,400	9,150	3,050	.....	37 8 0	.....
3	Other oil-seeds	325	1,150	800	.....	8 1 0	.....
1	Other saline substances	50	125	250	.....	2 3 0	.....
1	Other fibres, raw	150	900	345	.....	3 1 0	.....
2	Other fibres manufactured	700	4,000	1,525	.....	45 12 0	.....
6	Oil-cake	695	695	1,775	.....	17 13 6	.....
1,548	Passenger boats	.....	.....	94,045	.....	804 4 6	.....
180	Paddy	24,134	32,243	47,780	.....	.....	.....
176	Rice	32,736	80,971	67,095	.....	770 14 6	.....
9	Silk, raw	220	60,000	1,750	.....	14 15 0	.....
101	Salt	30,507	1,24,329	58,850	.....	639 2 3	.....
49	Straw (800 kahans)	8,727	2,456	21,725	.....	101 1 6	.....
7	Hand	2,250	275	3,800	.....	16 3 0	.....
7	Stone-plates	1,825	8,650	3,175	.....	37 11 6	.....
51	Sugar, unrefined	5,355	25,345	11,753	.....	81 11 3	.....
4	Spices	400	4,000	1,000	.....	8 1 0	.....
44	Sail piles (1,501 in number)	3,616	5,425	3,545	.....	75 6 9	.....
10	Timbers (161 in number)	1,994	3,392	1,795	.....	65 8 3	.....
36	Tobacco	4,670	29,750	11,650	.....	131 5 6	.....
8	Til	1,950	6,550	3,725	.....	50 1 6	.....
86	Vegetable and other kinds of provision	4,345	7,000	11,815	.....	121 0 0	.....
9	Wheat	490	2,450	3,125	.....	17 9 0	.....
3,804	Total	1,90,833	10,37,765	6,00,483	21,445	306,240	4,014 8 0
4,131	Total of same month last year	1,90,968	12,12,447	6,67,750	20,277	361,127	4,624 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS.							
.....	Passengers (16,400 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 13 1	.....
15	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 10 2	.....
15	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	388 7 3	.....
15	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 4 9	.....

Midnapore Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
12	Coal	1,000	520	1,825			22 3 6	.....
1	Empty boat			375			7 5 6	.....
1	Stores	20	200	70			1 1 6	.....
4	Total	1,020	520	2,270	81	1,920	31 4 0	.....
12	Total of same month last year	1,610	4,505	3,790	135	1,419	20 12 3	0 23

ABSTRACT.

3,801	Private including miscellaneous	1,90,833	10,37,763	6,00,485	21,416	380,240	6,343 0 6	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,020	520	2,270	81	1,920	31 4 0	.....
3,808	Grand Total	1,91,853	10,38,283	6,02,755	21,527	382,160	6,374 4 0	.....
4,158	Grand total of same month last year	2,01,668	12,16,932	5,71,540	20,412	362,646	5,803 11 0	.....

Canal Range V, Midnapore to Lutchmulpore, closed from 20th February 1880 for silt clearance.

• This includes tolls on the Narainpur Channel amounting to Rs. 99-8-6

MEMO.		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	1,086 11 3
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	6,374 4 0
	Total	7,470 15 3
Amount credited in the account for the month	.....	6,365 8 0
Balance at the end of the month	.....	1,105 7 3

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

The Tidal Canal is closed during the month for silt clearance.

	Total							
2,267	Total of same month last year	1,52,999	3,31,350	3,95,075	14,110	2,50,188	4,505 9 0	0 53
MISCELLANEOUS								
Nil		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total							
	Total of same month last year						32 15 3	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

Nil		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total							
8	Total of same month last year	22	108	560	20	220	3 13 3	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Nil		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total							
	Total of same month last year						0 0 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

	Private including miscellaneous	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Government stores, including miscellaneous	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Grand Total							
2,275	Grand total of same month last year	1,53,021	3,31,465	3,95,635	14,130	2,50,408	4,542 12 3	.....

MEMO.		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	0 5 6
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....
	Total	0 5 6
Amount credited in the accounts of the month	.....	.....
Balance at the end of the month	.....	0 5 0

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Ra. A. P.	A. P.
29	Rice	7,695	19,197	11,095	396	14,942	101 5 3	
29	Salt	9,490	47,990	10,242	293	5,242	175 12 9	
63	Other articles of food	10,234	20,508	13,670	498	13,670	168 4 0	
12	Til	5,210	20,840	6,710	239	10,284	119 1 3	
1	Mustard	125	500	282	10	87	8 0 3	
16	Coal	5,750	2,875	7,974	244	14,764	70 14 6	
2	Iron	100	500	218	7	280	3 1 0	
8	Bags	500	3,000	565	20	1,120	9 2 0	
1	Gauo	325	325	442	15	615	6 10 3	
1	Machinery	500	2,000	765	27	1,080	11 11 2	
9	Piece-goods	1,790	2,500	8,200	114	5,154	56 14 3	
89	Empty			8,233	294	10,680	55 13 6	
13	Passengers			1,015	36	1,352	15 13 3	
	Less charged in last returns						1 14 9	
267	Total	41,529	1,14,995	64,426	2,195	85,044	883 2 9	0 1 9
144	Total of same month last year	19,930	55,320	35,497	1,268	52,892	479 8 9	0 1 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Rafte of bamboos and bullans (672,075 in number).						69 12 0	
	Total						69 12 0	
	Total of same month last year						54 7 0	

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Empty			111	3	174	1 1 0	
1	Passengers			51	1	14	0 6 6	
1	Oil	200	2,000	308	11	638	8 5 0	
9	Wooden boards and wood	200	10,000	1,812	64	2,304	26 12 9	
37	Stones	1,400	250	10,823	572	10,823	64 1 0	
1	Ropes	50	500	108	6	84	1 5 6	
45	Total	2,150	18,750	18,673	647	13,585	100 2 3	0 1 4
71	Total of same month last year	15,216	4,463	22,311	804	14,705	85 1 0	0 1 9

ABSTRACT.

267	Private, including miscellaneous	41,529	1,14,995	64,426	2,195	85,044	932 14 9	
45	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,150	18,750	18,673	657	13,585	100 2 3	
312	Grand Total	43,679	1,33,655	82,899	2,852	98,629	1,033 1 0	
215	Grand total of same month last year	35,146	50,783	57,718	2,502	67,097	619 0 9	

MEMO.

		Ra. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		440 5 11
Amount of tollage for the month		1,033 1 0
	Total	1,493 9 11
Amount credited in the accounts of the month		1,234 11 0
Balance at the end of the month		258 14 5

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

11	Rice	3,700	7,400	5,575	188	4,888	75 13 3	
1	Do.	100	200	260	9	144	2 0 0	
1	Jaggery or poor	400	1,300	575	20	320	8 4 3	
1	Ditto	200	600	300	10	200	4 5 0	
1	Ditto	100	300	275	9	198	3 3 9	
6	Til	3,400	13,600	4,585	161	4,198	63 0 9	
1	Saltpetre	200	1,000	350	12	312	5 0 6	
1	Gauo	300	300	425	15	380	6 1 9	
12	Empty boats			1,100	30	780	4 12 9	
27	Total	8,400	24,600	13,075	403	11,013	173 10 4	0 2 5
19	Total of same month last year	3,804	10,735	6,175	221	5,200	81 3 9	0 2 5

Western Main Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
9	Empty boats			1,450	51	918	5 13 3	.....
9	Total			1,450	51	918	5 13 3	0 1 2
17	Total of same month last year	200	10	825	39	380	5 10 3	0 1 5

ABSTRACT

87	Private, including miscellaneous	8,400	24,600	13,075	483	11,618	173 10 6	.....
9	Government stores, including miscellaneous			1,450	51	918	5 13 3	.....
46	Grand Total	8,400	24,600	14,525	514	12,536	179 7 9	.....
36	Grand total of same month last year	4,005	10,745	7,000	251	5,940	84 14 0	.....

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	196 2 6
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	179 7 9
	Total	375 10 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	193 11 9
Balance remaining unadjusted	.....	181 14 6

Patna Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE

11	Rice	1,510	3,070	2,595	90	2,139	37 14 6	.....
9	Other food	1,400	20,800	2,060	94	5,063	80 15 9	.....
3	Salt	250	1,250	516	18	223	3 14 6	.....
30	Til	6,212	19,598	16,123	360	19,595	301 6 6	.....
1	Linseed	400	1,600	676	24	1,518	25 13 3	.....
2	Stimulant	80	146	403	14	751	7 13 0	.....
4	Clothing	200	1,850	602	21	443	5 6 6	.....
3	Staples of manufacture	140	2,325	641	19	674	6 14 9	.....
4	Building materials	70	24	680	21	143	2 0 3	.....
1	Cooking utensils	100	50	216	8	124	1 4 0	.....
24	Miscellaneous	2,123	19,765	7,000	265	13,325	181 10 6	.....
37	Empty boats			1,000	103	1,053	16 7 6	.....
126	Total	13,501	76,477	23,016	1,029	46,312	489 11 0	0 1 9
267	Total of same month last year	42,201	65,765	91,243	3,297	181,935	1,291 8 1	0 1 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Bamboos and bullocks (689,394 in number)		4,950				211 1 0	.....
...	Bullocks (39 in raft)						0 1 3	.....
...	Passengers (6 in number)						1 1 0	.....
...	Total		4,950				212 3 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year		6,097				232 13 2	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

3	Achlar	350	300	607	15	280	2 1 3	.....
2	Building rubble	900	144	1,231	46	1,133	10 15 3	.....
1	Bricks	80	30	116	4	45	0 9 6	.....
1	Small stores	40		88	3	40	0 10 6	.....
6	Empty boats			637	22	273	1 9 0	.....
13	Total	1,370	454	2,683	98	1,841	15 13 0	0 1 6
60	Total of same month last year	2,514	603	16,671	693	5,539	69 5 4	0 1 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Total							.....
9	Total of same month last year							.....

Patna Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton. mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
139	Private, including miscellaneous	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
13	Government stores, including miscellaneous	13,504	81,427	28,316	1,029	60,312	692 14 3	
		1,370	464	2,629	91	1,841	15 13 0	
153	Grand Total	14,874	81,891	31,545	1,125	62,153	708 11 3	
446	Grand total of same month last year	44,715	72,515	108,914	3,880	190,777	1,643 9 9	

The cause of less toll having been collected this month than in the corresponding period of last year is due to closure of locks for repairs last month. However, the traffic is improving, as the collections of this month have more than doubled that of last month.

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month		366 6 6
		708 11 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	Total	975 1 9
Balance at the end of the month		246 15 9
		346 2 0

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1879-80.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1878-79.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kondrapara	3,659 10 10	31,323 11 0	4,936 14 0	31,459 0 7	
High Level, Range I	760 6 3	7,826 3 0	1,783 8 3	10,671 8 11	
Taldunda	384 2 8	2,682 11 10	304 7 *	1,523 10 9	
High Level, Range II	708 9 0	10,428 12 6	2,020 12 0	5,002 7 7	
Ditto, do. III	47 7 8	1,200 3 4	173 10 6	745 9 6	
Total Orissa Circle	5,549 4 11	53,370 9 8	9,739 4 5	50,301 5 2	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	6,374 4 0	87,390 3 6	5,893 11 9	71,232 12 11	
Hidgelies Tidal		44,527 12 3	4,542 12 3	50,985 9 9	
Total South-Western Circle	6,374 4 0	1,31,908 1 9	10,436 8 0	1,22,168 6 8	
SONE CIRCLE.					
Arrah	1,053 1 0	10,761 3 7	419 0 9	8,700 12 0	
Western Mail	179 7 9	1,377 10 6	84 14 0	1,088 5 9	
Patna	708 11 3	11,082 2 1	1,043 9 9	16,503 1 5	
Total Sone Circle	1,941 4 0	23,220 15 2	2,547 3 6	26,292 3 2	
GRAND TOTAL	13,864 12 11	2,09,099 10 7	22,523 4 11	1,93,761 15 0	

H. C. LEVINGE,

Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 27th April 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1879-80.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1880.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANAL.				KURMIT.				RUBBI.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.					
		Estimated full-discharge in cubic feet per second.		Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Portion utilized.	Five-year leases.		Three-year leases.		Annual leases.		Three-year leases.		Annual leases.		Leased up to end of February 1880.		Leased in February 1880.		Leased up to end of February 1880.		Leased in February 1880.		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.			Inches during the month.		Inches during the same period.		
		c. ft.	c. ft.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dacca.	Cuttock.	Kendrapara	1,200	807 1/4	...	...	150	9,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patnamunder	...	...	...	...	18	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level Sec. 1	675	155 1/2	...	...	...	94	15,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Talindab	1,580	121 1/2	...	...	...	95	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Matchong	650	53 00	...	...	...	1,367	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Total of the month.	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	87,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	875	47 00	...	...	13	26,477	85,120	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	200	6 00	...	...	...	4,447	10,405	...	...	...	897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parchikoorah	...	...	...	...	13	40,924	95,251	...	...	...	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	35	54,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Total of the month.	Shahababad	4,318	675 00	685 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barua	1,000	675 00	475 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	1,400	531 00	531 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year
		Grand total of the month	186	46,908	195,956	62,768
Dacca.	Total of the month.	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The 23rd April 1880.

C. TAYLOR,
Asst. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
P.W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of March 1880.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of March 1880 aggregated maunds 1,91,260 as compared with maunds 1,59,921 carried during the corresponding period of 1879, and maunds 1,97,874 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 31,339 in the one case, and a decrease of maunds 6,414 in the other.

Increases.

Coal	Mds.	6,384
The import of coal for brick-burning purposes is reviving.		
Food-grains	Mds.	16,545
This increase is due for the most part to the rivers being unnavigable and the road trying to the bullocks at this season.		
It forms but a very small portion of the quantity of grain exported by other means from the districts not touched by the rail.		
Hides and horns	Mds.	5,383
This is a fair proportion of this staple, the collecting centres being at the termini of the line.		
Salt	Mds.	17,003
The same remarks apply to this staple as to food-grains. Were the rivers passable, a return cargo would be guaranteed downwards.		
Saltpetre	Mds.	1,857
Although the manufacture has not been successful during the month, the report is favourable.		
Sugar	Mds.	832
A nominal increase.		
Tobacco	Mds.	4,300
This staple will form an important item of the traffic of this line since the opening of the Pooah concern at Wini.		
Miscellaneous goods	Mds.	589
This for the most part is made up of chillies, ghee, and oil, wine and spirits, oilman's stores, &c.		

Decreases.

Iron	Mds.	15
Nominal and dependent on local requirements.		
Piece-goods	Mds.	5,787
The local markets are glutted.		
Seeds, indigo	Mds.	7,543
The indigo seed carried over the line is merely for the supply of factories adjacent to the railway, and forms but an iota of the quantity of seed imported in the district <i>vid</i> Patna Ghât. Managers of concerns to the north of Mozufferpore and Darbhanga find it more to their interests to cart, as the railway does not extend far enough into the district to be of any advantage to them.		
Seeds, oil	Mds.	8,209
The same remarks will apply to this staple, the railway being used when markets are brisk.		

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of March 1880 as compared with the corresponding period of 1879.

STAPLES.	1879.		1880.		Total.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Coal	5,322	790	12,140	240	6,442	12,426	6,384	
Food-grains	5,977	21,949	3,986	47,445	9,463	67,421	16,545	
Hides and horns		3,010	140	10,233	5,619	10,383	5,383	
Iron	379	905	1,224	45	1,284	1,269		15
Piece-goods	15,358	77	9,613	35	15,471	9,648		5,787
Seeds, indigo	11,826	956	4,682	437	16,508	5,119		7,543
Seeds, oil	393	18,113	678	9,919	18,506	10,507		8,209
Salt	9,589	492	22,396	4,598	9,601	26,994	17,003	
Saltpetre	291	20,863	3,222	19,639	29,004	22,891	1,857	
Sugar	278	2	1,819	574	1,903	1,872		
Tobacco	480	4,111	875	8,856	5,111	9,411	4,300	
Miscellaneous goods	15,432	17,122	15,086	17,579	32,532	33,144	589	
	65,395	91,520	76,586	1,15,074	1,59,921	1,91,260	31,339	21,564
						1,59,921	31,339	
Increase						31,339	31,339	

Dated Somastipore, the 17th April 1880.

W. M. JOHNSTON, Traffic Superintendent.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna and Gya State Railway for the month of March 1880.

The approximate quantity of goods carried during the month of March 1880 aggregated maunds 1,36,820 as compared with maunds 1,18,860 carried during the previous month, showing an increase of maunds 17,960.

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of March 1880.

STAPLES.	1879.		1880.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1879.	1880.		
Coal			11,486			11,486		
Food-grains			2,442	22,482		24,924		
Hides and horns			609	2,390		2,999		
Iron			267	9		276		
Opium								
Piece-goods			2,309	18		2,327		
Railway materials			180	95		275		
Seeds, indigo								
Seeds, oil			1,001	20,437		21,438		
Salt			14,179	80		14,259		
Saltpetre				7,860		7,860		
stones, ballast			6,500	3,075		9,575		
Sugar			540	16,859		17,399		
Tobacco			1,037	293		1,330		
Miscellaneous goods			6,444	7,097		13,541		
Total			46,995	60,935		1,36,820		

SOMASTIPORE, the 17th April 1880.

W. M. JOHNSTON, Traffic Supt.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1880 on 1,507½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC							MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.							TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.			TRAIN MILES RUN		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.					Weight carried.	Receipts.					Total Traffic Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Total traffic for the week...	169,074	2,60,414	2	3	22,954	12	7	18,35,903	30	6,03,047	9	3	55,334	7	3	8,54,091	11	0		
Or per mile of railway	169	160	2	3	15	4	7	.....	.....	400	7	11	36	14	3	560	19	9
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	2,267,653	33,82,735	2	9	310,084	1	2	2,17,01,060	0	82,13,275	0	3	344,550	4	2	1,25,98,010	3	0		
Total for 15 weeks	2,436,727	36,33,149	5	0	335,038	13	0	2,30,36,963	30	88,16,053	9	6	899,884	11	5	1,34,50,971	14	6		
COMPARISON.																				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	174,063	2,52,743	11	11	23,108	5	7	15,07,029	10	7,05,953	11	9	64,712	8	6	9,58,697	7	8		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	167	11	0	15	7	5	.....	.....	468	5	11	42	18	8	636	9	11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,513,038	38,54,634	9	0	353,340	11	10	2,48,07,780	30	1,01,19,681	7	4	927,637	9	3	1,39,74,306	0	6		

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1880 on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.						MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.						Total receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.												
		Rs.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.	Mds.	Rs.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.		
Total traffic for the week	36,267	25,669	0	0	2,343	16	6	1,74,936	5	32,879	0	0	2,961	0	0	5,344	16	6
Or per mile of railway	206	148	14	0	13	12	11	1,018	34	189	5	6	17	7	2	31	0	1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	565,635	5,01,480	14	5	43,970	0	0	28,59,138	5	4,94,181	12	0	45,300	0	0	91,270	0	0
Total for 15 weeks	600,942	5,27,059	14	5	48,313	16	6	29,34,124	5	4,96,701	13	0	49,341	0	0	91,594	16	6
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,861	25,337	9	11	2,322	12	5	1,66,004	14	30,500	5	0	2,987	18	1	5,146	10	6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	203	147	8	5	13	10	0	970	2	179	5	10	16	8	10	30	19	4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	606,935	5,23,790	7	10	48,014	2	7	27,63,325	5	4,33,640	1	10	39,606	6	10	97,700	0	5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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SETTLEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE DAMIN-I-KOH IN THE SONTAL PERGUNNAHS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1880.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division on the settlement of the Government Estate of the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read this report with great satisfaction. The settlement has been completed speedily, cheaply, and successfully; the operations were commenced and concluded within a period of about ten months; at a cost of Rs. 26,696; and the result shows a substantial increase of the revenue payable to Government, while at the same time a low rate of assessment has been maintained, and the conditions of the settlement have been generally and cheerfully accepted by the people. Mr. Wood deserves much credit for his judicious management of the operations, and for the full and careful report which he has submitted; and his efforts appear to have been zealously seconded by the subordinate officers employed.

2. The Estate of the Damin-i-koh, comprising the Rajmehal hills and the adjoining slopes, forms the central tract of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and includes an area of 1,366 square miles. The great majority of the inhabitants are Sonthals, but the inner hills are occupied by a Kolarian tribe of aborigines known by the name of Paharias, and some parts of the lower slopes and valleys have been taken possession of by Bengali and up-country immigrants, who have also settled in considerable numbers in the bazars on the outskirts of the estate.

3. The last settlement of the Damin-i-koh was concluded in 1868, and took effect from the 1st May in that year. The term of the settlement was six years, but the period was afterwards extended, and the settlement has virtually lasted for eleven years, up to the 31st March 1879, from which date the settlement now concluded will come into force. The Government revenue, which had previously been Rs. 56,059-14, was raised by the settlement of 1868 to Rs. 1,00,165-4, the total number of villages ascertained being 1,481. The present settlement includes 1,775 agricultural villages and 33 bazars, and the total revenue assessed amounts to Rs. 1,77,495-3-9, the increase in the land revenue alone being nearly 80 per cent.

4. It is satisfactory to find that, so far as can be ascertained, this large increase of revenue is due entirely to the extension of cultivation, and not to any undue enhancement of the rates of assessment. The rental of 1868 was estimated to give a general average of 5 annas $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie per beegha, whereas the average at the present settlement is a little less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The comparison, it is true, cannot be very accurately made, for this is the first settlement of the Damin at which any attempt has been made to measure the lands, all previous assessments having been made on a calculation of the number of ploughs. But the general increase of cultivation, as shown by the figures given below, is so marked as to render it highly probable that the addition to the revenue has really been obtained without any enhancement of the rates:—

		1868.	1879.
Number of villages	...	1,481	1,775
Do. of cultivators	...	23,468	40,039
Do. of ploughs	...	35,323	50,443

5. It was considered in 1868 that an assessment based on the number of ploughs was better suited to the state of the country and the condition of the people. But it appears that even then Mr. Wood recommended a measurement of the lands; and the measurement, which has now been carried out, has caused no opposition or dissatisfaction. It is not, however, to be understood that the lands of each ryot have been separately measured. The prevalence, among the Sonthals, of the village community system, made it necessary only to measure and assess the lands of each village as a whole, and to fix a lump rental, which was afterwards distributed by the village punchayet among the cultivating members of the community. The highest rates assessed were 6 annas per beegha for rice lands of the best quality, and 4 annas for baree or high lands yielding two crops; inferior qualities of rice land being assessed at 5 and 4 annas, and baree lands yielding one crop at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas and 1 anna. In the Rajmehal sub-division, which contains the largest area of the best rice land, and in which the assessments are consequently highest, the average rent paid by each cultivator is Rs. 4-8-9, and the average per beegha is $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas. In the adjoining zemindari properties the rates for similar lands are more than double these amounts.

6. The benefit of these low rates has not been extended to the Bengali and other foreign ryots who have been permitted to retain their holdings in the Damin. It is not the desire of Government to encourage the settlement inside the Damin of persons not belonging to the country: the lands of such ryots have therefore been assessed at rates nearly approaching those paid on the neighbouring zemindari estates.

7. The conditions of the leases which have been granted to the village headmen have the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. The headmen are forbidden to eject any ryot without a decree of court, or to permit the settlement of any foreigner without the District Officer's sanction. They are entitled to a commission of 8 per cent. on the village assessment, provided that the Government revenue is punctually paid. This system of remuneration was first introduced at the settlement of 1868, and the results of its working have been satisfactory.

8. The total of the cultivated area upon which revenue has been assessed is 9,02,872 beeghas 17 cottahs, and the land revenue upon this amounts to Rs. 1,69,455-11-9. The balance of the receipts (Rs. 8,039-8) is derived from what are termed the "sundry mehals," or miscellaneous revenue, consisting of the bussori-tax and the bazar and fishery rents.

9. The bussori-tax is a kind of ground rent, levied from non-agricultural tenants, such as weavers and potters, and from a few shop-keepers and mahajuns. It was first introduced in 1868, with the object of checking the influx of foreigners into the Damin. The present Deputy Commissioner objects to the tax, as being virtually a second license-tax; but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that all the experienced local officers desire to retain it, and that there are strong practical arguments in favor of its continuance. The amount assessed for the current year is only Rs. 1,854, of which Rs. 1,001 are levied in the Rajmehal sub-division. The demand for 1869 was Rs. 2,939. The object of the tax is administrative rather than financial; and, so far from abolishing it, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the levy of it should be strictly enforced. From a separate report which the Commissioner has submitted, it appears that the collections have of late years been seriously neglected, but that in future the demand and realizations of each year will be regularly entered in the accounts. Under the circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the Commissioner to write off all arrears of the tax up to the 31st March 1879, which have not been actually realized before these orders are received.

10. The bazar rents form the largest item of miscellaneous revenue, and amount to Rs. 5,823-8. Up to the settlement of 1868 the actual receipts were uncertain, as the bazars were farmed; but the system was then introduced of employing chowdries, who are remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on the collections. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the continuance of this system, but he desires that care may be taken to see that remissions are not improperly allowed by collusion between the chowdries and the bazar tenants.

11. The fishery rents amount to only Rs. 362, nearly the whole of them being in the Rajmehal sub-division. A further report is awaited from the Commissioner regarding the leases of stone-quarries and coal-mines, which are not fully noticed in the settlement report. It is also stated that a few iron furnaces are worked, but it has not been thought necessary to assess them.

12. A representation has been made to Government by the Agent of the East Indian Railway, who has urged the inconvenience to the railway employés of the order which prohibits Bengalis and other foreigners from settling or holding land within the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the orders have been somewhat misunderstood. There is no general prohibition affecting the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and the order which prohibits the settlement of foreigners in the Damin is not a new one. The Damin-i-koh is an estate specially reserved by Government for the settlement of Sonthals and hillmen, and the exclusion of foreigners from it is an essential element of the policy which Government desires to pursue in the administration of this tract of country. It has therefore been decided, after full consideration, that foreigners shall not be permitted to hold land within the boundaries of the Damin; and that those who may have transgressed this rule, in the face of the repeated warnings which have been issued on the subject, shall be evicted. The Lieutenant-Governor can hold out no hope that this principle will be relaxed or modified in favor of any class of Bengali settlers who may have taken lands in the Damin since the settlement of 1868; but it does not appear to him that the maintenance of the rule need cause any practical inconvenience to the railway authorities in finding accommodation for their subordinates. There is no objection to their settling in the Sonthal Pergunnahs outside the Damin boundary: and within the Damin itself they can either be located on plots set apart for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the railway officers, or they can find quarters in the bazars, though they cannot be allowed to occupy agricultural lands which have been set aside for special classes of the community.

13. About one-sixth of the Damin-i-koh, or an area of from 200 to 250 square miles, is occupied by the Paharias, whose numbers at the census of 1872 amounted to 68,336. Mr. Wood's report shows that the Sonthals have already extended their cultivation up to the foot of the hills, and are beginning to occupy the slopes, and that consequently the time has come for laying down some definite rules for preventing the two races from coming into collision,

and for maintaining the proprietary title of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the Commissioner's proposal to hold an enquiry into this question through an experienced officer of the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and this should be done as soon as possible after the taking of the census in January next. It should be distinctly understood that the Government is the proprietor of the hills, except so far as it may have transferred its proprietary right by the grant of jaghirs to the Chiefs, and that beyond this the hillmen have no rights except that of occupancy. The leasing out of lands (other than jaghir lands) by the Paharia sirdars to Sonthal cultivators should in no case be permitted. The hillmen should not be disturbed in the occupation of such lands as they require for their own support, but plough-cultivation should be encouraged without being enforced. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of more detailed proposals by the Commissioner in reference to this important question.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor approves and confirms the present settlement for ten years, with effect from the 1st April 1879. The thanks of Government are due to the Commissioner for his careful supervision of the settlement work, and for the successful conclusion of arrangements which are conducive alike to the interests of Government and to the prosperity and contentment of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction the commendation bestowed on Messrs. Rattray and Swinden and on Moulyje Shere Ali, as well as on the other officers mentioned in Mr. Wood's report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

**LIBERALITY OF BABUS MOHESH LAL AND NUKCHED LAL IN
CONSTRUCTING A MASONRY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER
SOWRAH IN PURNEAH.**

No. 16PW, dated Bhagulpur, the 10th April 1880.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commr. of the Bhagulpur Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 2, dated the 2nd instant, from the Chairman, Municipal Committee, Purneah, reporting on the completion of a large solid masonry bridge over the river Sowrah, connecting the old city of Purneah with the civil station, at a cost of more than Rs. 50,000. The amount has very liberally been contributed in moieties by Babus Mohesh Lal and Nukched Lal, zemindars and bankers of Purneah. The former gentleman has also personally supervised the work whilst under construction.

2. The bridge has supplied a long-felt want, and the public will now derive immense benefit from it. The Chairman's letter gives a full description of the bridge. I would ask the Government to acknowledge the liberality of the donors.

No. 2, dated Purneah, the 2nd April 1880.

From—J. PRATT, Esq., C.S., Vice-Chairman of the Purneah Municipality,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpur Division.

REFERRING to your office No. 489PW, dated the 20th September 1879, I have the honor to report that bridge over the river Sowrah, the construction of which was commenced in January 1875, was completed in October 1879.

Our best thanks are due to Babus Mohesh Lal and Nukched Lal, who are by caste Agarwala and Kalwar respectively, and by occupation zemindars and money-lenders, for the erection of such a large solid masonry bridge; in length 468 feet.

The first brick was laid on 1st January 1875 with great ceremony in the presence of Mr. Komble, the then Magistrate of the district, and Mr. Auley, the Executive Engineer, the former of whom continued to take the liveliest interest in the work up to the time of his departure on furlough. Scarcely anything was done during that year till December, when the

work began to progress. Wells were sunk for the piers by ordinary manual labor; but Mr. L. Roberts, Superintending Engineer, after inspecting the work in January 1876, recommended that the piers should be sunk at least 12 feet below the bed of the river, or otherwise he feared that the bridge would be swept away by the stream. Mr. Kemble accordingly took measures and procured three Bull's dredgers from Sahibgunge. The principal piers that were in mid-stream were all sunk from 12 to 15 feet below the river-bed. On the 4th January 1877, after eight arches had been turned, two of them suddenly collapsed. After some delay, which was thought necessary for propitiating the god Siva, the Babus had the work resumed and carried on to completion.

The bridge itself is 324 feet long and 18 feet broad, and the approaches north and south are 74 and 70 feet in length, with 25 and 30 feet openings respectively. The bridge rests on 17 piers, each of which is 25 feet broad and 5 feet 6 inches thick. There are 16 arches, each of 16 feet span. The work is believed to be strong and durable. The masonry may be described as of good second class quality. The roadway over the bridge is made of consolidated pebbles. The walls on either side are sufficiently high and solid to protect passengers and vehicles from accident.

The cost of the bridge was something more than Rs. 50,000, which was paid by Babus Mohesh Lal and Nukched Lal. The former showed much energy in supervising the work whilst under construction; in fact, he not only provided a moiety of the funds, but also built the bridge at much personal inconvenience.

Mr. Kemble, the late Collector, was mainly instrumental in getting the work under construction after it had been proposed, and gave considerable assistance in procuring the proper plans and implements.

No. 411, dated Darjeeling, the 30th April 1880.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 16PW, dated the 10th instant, with enclosure, reporting the completion of a masonry bridge over the river Sowrah, connecting the old city of Purneah with the civil station, at a cost of more than Rs. 50,000, and stating that the amount has been contributed in moieties by Babus Mohesh Lal and Nukched Lal, zemindars and bankers of Purneah.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be good enough to convey to those gentlemen the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for their liberality and public spirit. The papers will be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.